Sunday Edition

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XXIII NO. 22 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

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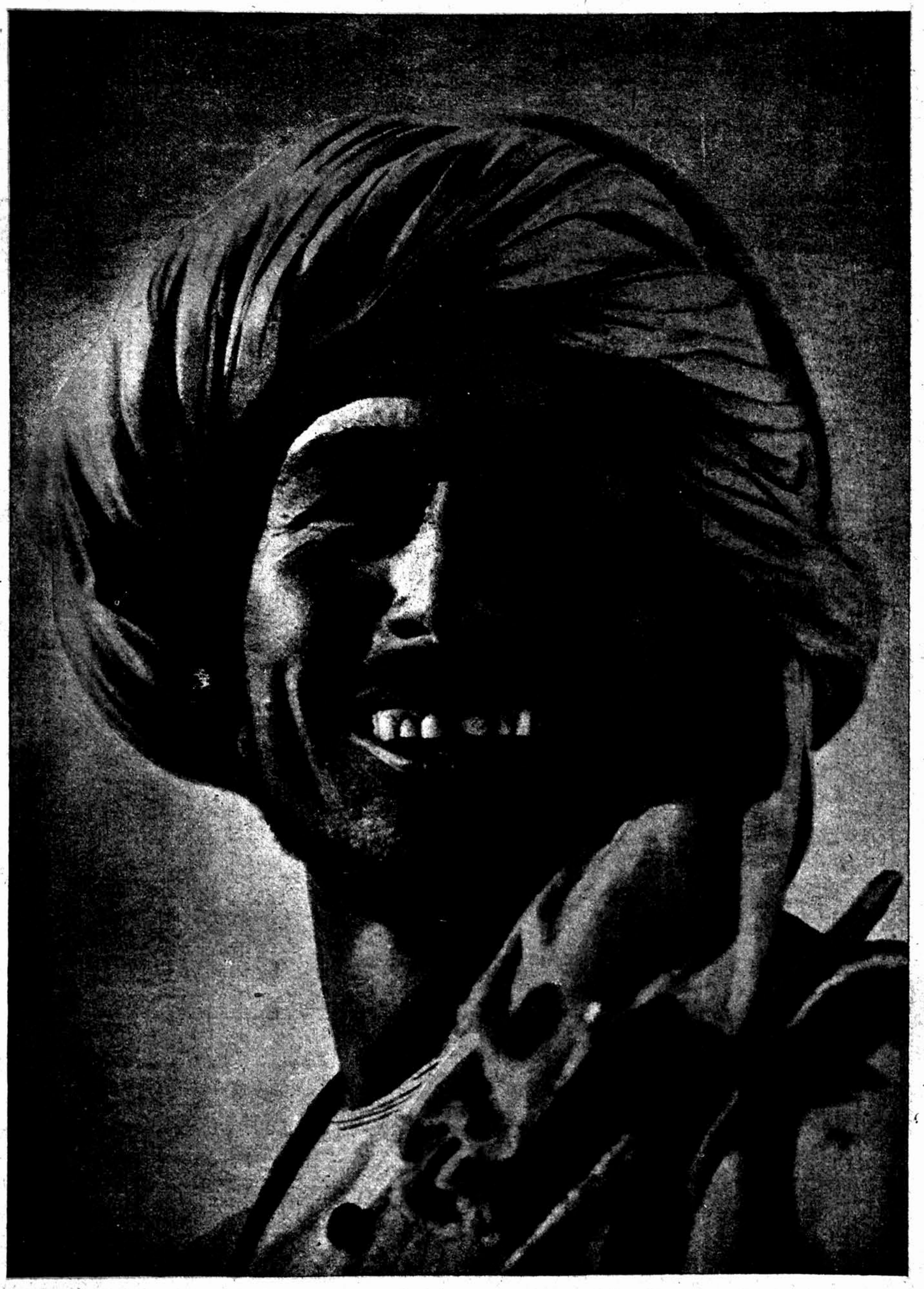
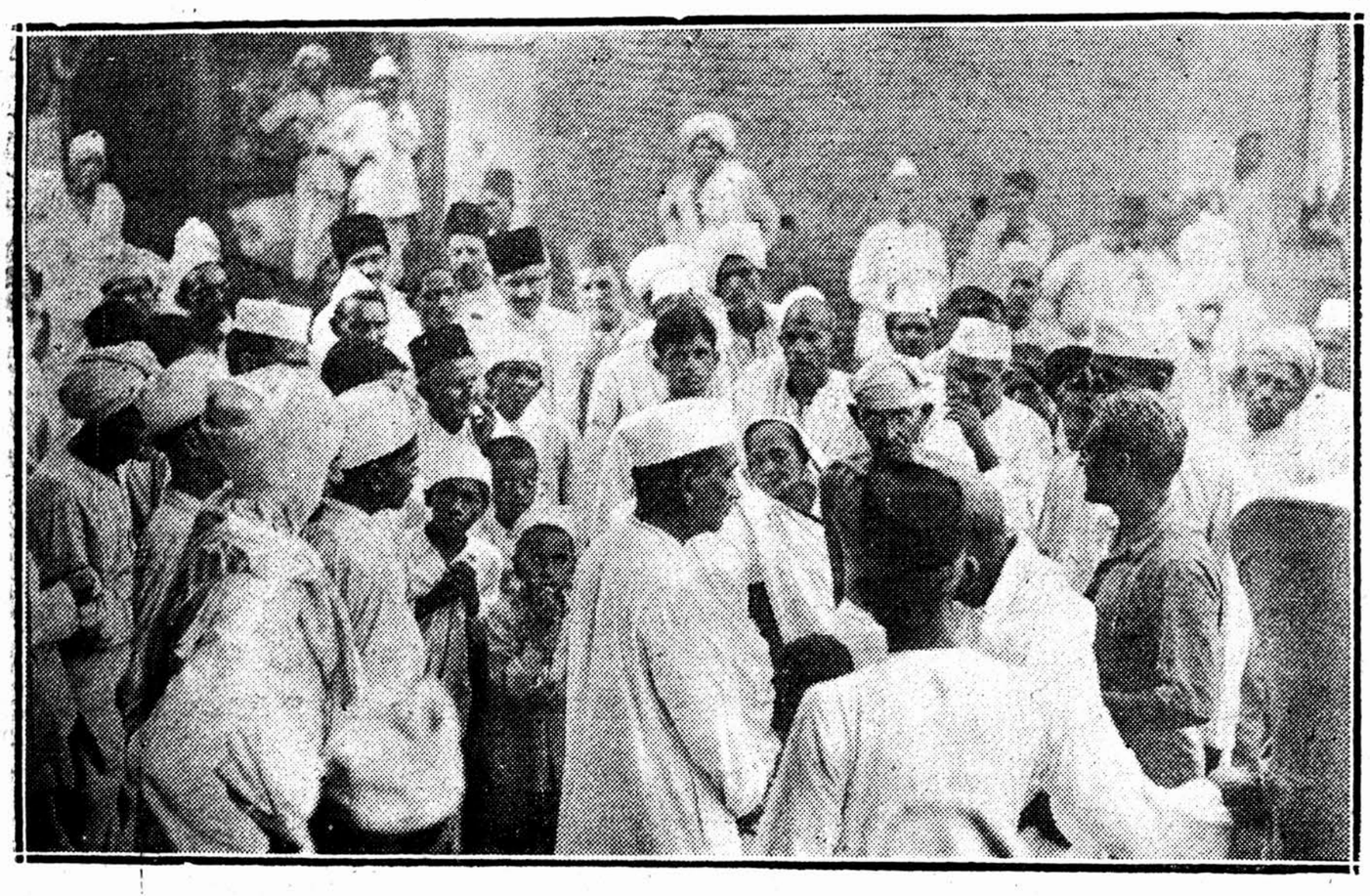
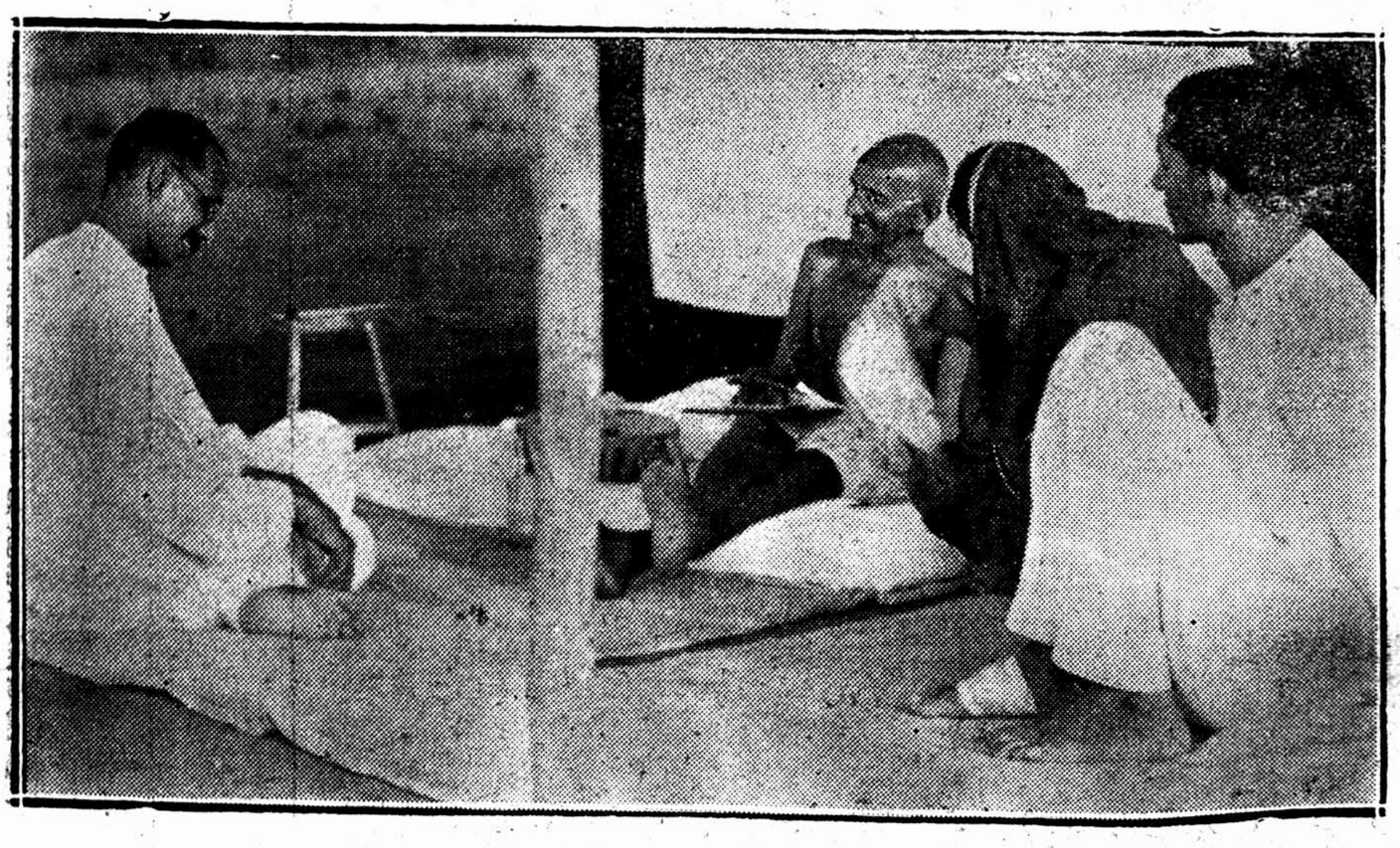
## A Soviet Peasant



# Gandhiji In Plague-Stricken Borsad

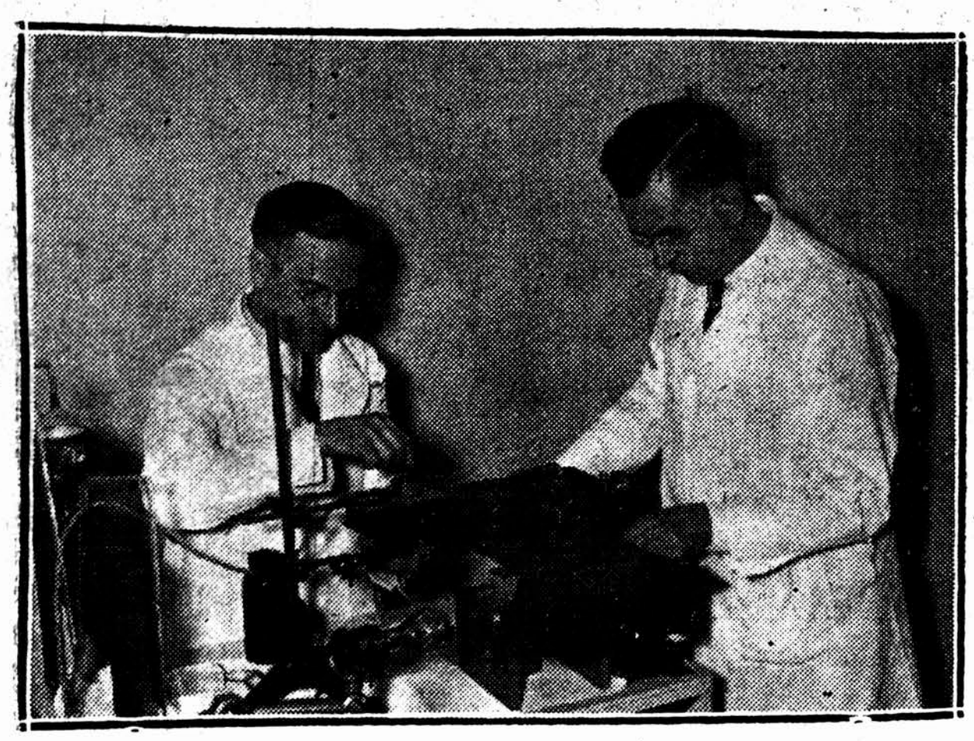


Mahatma Gandhi in a street corner of Vera, one of the plague-affected villages of Borsad Taluka, talking to the villagers on the measures locally taken to fight the epidemic.



While attending to his corre spondence at the plague relief camp at Borsad Gandhiji is seen cracking some joke with Dr. Chandulal Desai (left), the well-known Congress worker of Gujerat.

Dusty Mathews oldest seaman in Eastborne, England, who addressed King George as "Captain" recently, and who is puzzled by the sudden fame heaped on him. The 86-year-old veteran, with mutton-chop whiskers and small gold rings in his ears, still thinks it was a nice sociable title to confer upon his monarch, "I told him," Dusty chuckles, "that I knew his mum and dad".



"Death rays" that kill bacteria and other simple forms of life are produced at the Cleveland (Ohio) clinic by exposing crystals of salt to X-rays and Gamma rays from radium. The discovery was reported by Dr. Otto Glasser (right), a physicist at the clinic.

"Minnie," the tabby cat, seen above, pre-emptied the nest of a barred Plymouth roc and deposited therein, beside a single egg, four fuzzy kittens. Came the hen, shortly thereafter, and deposited egg after egg several times—thus creating a housing problem for both.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS


# MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

## "FOR STRICKEN INDIA"

### Britain's Sympathy Will Go Out In Full Measure, Says "Times"

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 1.

"The sympathy of this country will go out in full measure and not for the first time for stricken India," says the "Times" echoing the dismay and horror expressed in the morning press.

The paper adds that on this occasion the sympathy is deepened by the fact that British and Indians are overwhelmed in a common disaster.

The "Daily Telegraph" is certain that both the British in India and Indian people will face this fresh calamity with stoicism and courage.

Should help be required from Britain, India knows that help will be forthcoming, as after every similar experience in the past.

## 2,500 Indians Killed

### Latest Confirmed Report From Quetta

SIMLA, June 1.

A confirmed report from Quetta states that the death roll of Indians killed in the earthquake disaster has amounted uptil now to 2,500.

The names of seven Civil and three Military persons injured besides the list published yesterday is now available.

Civil: They are Miss Delisan, Mrs. Ruben, Mr. Norman Ruben, Mary Ruben, Mrs. Manswarming, Mrs. Atkinson, and Mrs. Bird.

Military: Mr. Dakhni Sarle, Mrs. O. Hanlen and her nurse.

Telegraph and telephone communications have been dislocated. News of casualties is coming here partly through wireless and partly through the round about channel. Further details are expected here throughout the dav.—United Press.

## RELIEF PARTY FOR QUETTA

SIMLA, June 1.

The following is the additional list of casualties in the Quetta Earthquake:—

Military injured.—Daphine Farle, Mrs. Hanlon and her nurse.

Civil injured.—Miss Dalison, Mrs. Ruben, Norman Ruben, Mary Ruben, Mrs. Manswaring, Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. Bird (I.M.S.)

**Relief Party.**

The Punjab Government relief party left for Quetta from Lahore to-day at 9-15 by the morning train. Five hundred tins of milk, a thousand pounds of tinned food and tinned milk were also sent from Lahore by air.

The North Western Frontier Province Government, who wired the Punjab Government asking what assistance they could render have been advised that the urgent necessity is for tinned food.

The Punjab relief party consists of Captain Temple Raston, Civil Surgeon, Dera Ghazikhan, the medical officers and officers of health departments, Multan and Dera Ghazikhan, nine doctors including surgeons and assistant surgeons, ten nurses and 52 stretcher bearers.

Quetta authorities have been advised that if more relief staff is required the principals of the medical colleges at Lahore and Amritsar can spare fifteen more doctors and three hundred students.

A number of military officers remained on night duty at Army Headquarters giving instructions in relief measures. Arsenals have been asked to issue tents and blankets. A number of nurses have left for Quetta from military centres.—A. P.

(Other Earthquake news appears on Page 10.)

## *300 CASUALTIES AMONG EUROPEANS*

QUETTA, June 1.

Total European casualties are estimated at 100 killed and 200 injured. Among the dead are Captain Mazbul Hussain, Captain and Mrs. Robinson I.A.C.C., Mrs. Mefta, wife of the Persian Consul in Cantonment.

Many houses have fallen and probably most buildings outside the staff College area have been rendered unsafe.

RED CROSS HELP.

The Punjab Red Cross Society has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for relief work at Quetta, and the villages round about. The Secretary of the Red-Cross Society has been asked to proceed to Quetta immediately and report to the Agent to the Governor General.—A. P.

FIELD COMPANIES FOR QUETTA

NAINITAL, June 1.

Two field companies of the King George's own Sappers and Miners left Roorkee this morning for Quetta for relief work in the areas affected by the arthquake.—A. P.

## *FOR 'QUAKE RELIEF WORK*

### *Bombay Mayor's Appeal To Public*

The Mayor of Bombay writes:—

"A meeting of representative citizens of Bombay is called on Tuesday (4th inst.) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the Municipal Corporation Hall, to start the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund, and to form the Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee, in connection with the recent earthquake disaster at Quetta and other places in Baluchistan, for affording relief to the sufferers."

**(More 'Quake news on page 44.)**

## Unofficial Estimate of 30,000 Casualties

## 100 KILLED AND 200 INJURED AMONG EUROPEANS

## Relief Parties With Medicines Rushed

### OLD QUETTA WIPED OUT: BIHAR TRAGEDY BEATEN HOLLOW

*QUETTA, June 1.*

***Martial law has been declared.***

***The unofficial estimate of casualties, killed and wounded, is 30,000 in the entire area. The General Hospital has been razed to the ground.***

*200 PATIENTS KILLED*

***Of the 300 patients 200 were killed. The condition of dislocated Government service is apparent from the instance that out of 60 postal clerks only four reported themselves for duty.***

*ARMY FEEDS POSTAL STAFF*

***Letters from Quetta are posted unstamped as on field service. The postal staff are living in tents, and are being fed by the army. Dr. Cairns, Chief, Medical Officer, North Western Railway and Mrs. Barridge, Lady doctor, have left for Quetta from Lahore.—A. P.***

## NEW B. P. C. C. CONSTITUTION

### Rajen Babu Holds Informal Conference With City

### SPECIAL CASE FOR BOMBAY URGED

("Chronicle" Special).

**An important issue touching the working of the New Constitution and the difficulties experienced by city Congressmen, was raised at the informal conference of workers with Babu Rajendra Prasad on Saturday morning; but, for some reasons the whole question was side-tracked and discussion on it was abandoned.**

Mr. K F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. P. R. Lele, Secretary of the Constitution Committee initiated the discussion and Mr. Nariman pointed out how the membership of the Congress in the city had fallen, due to the new provisions that would come into force under the New Constitution.

The present strength of the B. P. C. C., under the Old Constitution is 75, and the number has been reduced to 21. With 40,000 members on the rolls, last year, the membership had fallen proportionately this time. At this point the discussion was abruptly stopped and the general programme of the Indian National Congress was considered.

The difficulties in working the New Constitution have thus remained without being brought to the notice of the Congress President.

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR BOMBAY.

Enquiries made by a representative of the 'Bombay Chronicle" show that a considerable section of the B.P.C.C., are of opinion that Bombay having been treated as a special case in the allotment of the number of delegates to the Congress, a special provision in the new Constitution might be made, so as to retain the membership of the B.P.C.C., at the present level.

"Why had the B.P.C.C., been unable to enrol the fermer number of Congress members?" was the question put to a prominent member of the B.P.C.C.

The reply was that when there were 75 seats, at least 150 candidiates contested the election, and each of these could enrol as many members as he possibly could.

It is pointed out that under Profviso II under Article VI. Cl. (f) of the new Constitution of the Congress, Bombay had been given a special privilege, and instead of 8 delegates, 21 delegates were allowed to represent the B.P.C.C. at the Conegress session and also to form the new B.P.C.C.

It is also stated that in the whole of India, Bombay city being the only place which is given the status of a province the old constitution should be allowed to remain in force as a special case

REASON FOR RETAINING OLD STRENGTH.

Exceptional circumstances such

(Continued on page 6).

BEFORE PROCEEDING TO CONTINENT — A FEW RECITALS ONLY ! ! !

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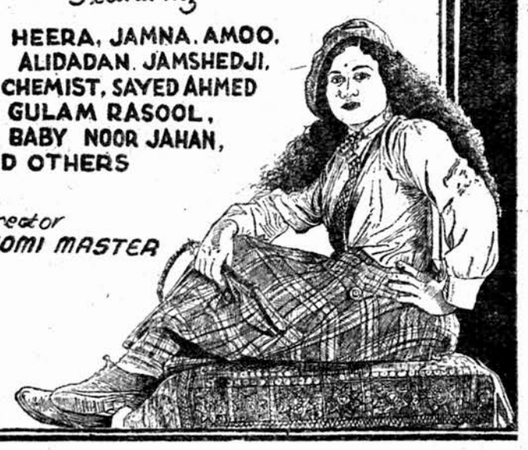

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## *JUSTICE DIVATIA TO OPEN SCHOOL*

(From Our Correspondent).
GHATKOPAR, June 1.

Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia will preside over the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Gurukul Academy run by the Arya Vidya Sabha (Bombay division) and will perform the opening ceremony of the Gurukul High School and the Gurukul Ashram to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. on the High School premises in Oghadbhai Lane at Ghatkopar.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Solicitor, will welcome the guests.

Prominent among the speakers at the function are Swami Sarvadanand, Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai, Pandit Maharanishankar, Messrs P. L. Mody, Jamnadas Meghji and Vadilal C. Choksi.

After Mr. Justice Divatia will declare the school and the "ashram" open, the gathering will be entertained by physical feats.

In the evening between 8-30 and 10-30 there is an entertaining programme of music, lectures and physical feats.

On Monday the evening programme will be repeated and among the speakers are Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay and Dr. P. H. Mahisheri.

## *NO FIRE BRIGADE IN NAGPUR STILL*

### *Order Given To Calcutta Company Cancelled*

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, May 31.

At the last meeting of the Standing Sub-Committee of the Nagpur Municipal Committee, on the motion of Mr. Atmaram supported by Mr. Bhapkar, it was resolved that a fire trailer pump and an aquator for Rs. 7,500, an order for which had been placed with Messrs. Merry Weather and Company of Calcutta, should not be purchased by reducing expenditure on construction of new public latrines and new water standards and platforms. The order had, therefore, to be cancelled and Nagpur is not expected to have a fire brigade till June.

The trailer pump is a separate machine, not attached to an automobile and can be moved about even in the most narrow places where an automobile cannot be taken. It can be piloted by hand or attached to a lorry. The aquator is a contrivance by which water even from great depths can be pumped.

The public of Nagpur are surprised to see that the proposal for obtaining a fire trailer pump was turned down by the Standing Sub-Committee, and they now look forward to the Government to help the Nagpur Municipal Committee to purchase an up-to-date fire brigade.

**8. MATRIMONIAL**

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**9. SITUATIONS VACANT.**

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**56. EDUCATIONAL**

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1018.

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**69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.**

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**87. PHRENOLOGY**

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# BETTER EVIL OF TWO

## Jhabvala Explains Why Taxi Drivers Accepted 6-Annas-A-Mile Proposal

On behalf of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union, Mr. Jhabvala writes that at the last meeting between the Union and the Police, the latter raised a question why the Union had rejected both the proposals of the Police, viz., introduction of Four-annas-a-mile-Taxis and reduction of 8 annas to 6 annas per mile.

The Union replied that the Police had put both the proposals simultaneously and so both had to be rejected in all fairness. The Police committed a blunder in not gathering the Union's opinion on the one or the other prior to foisting both the Government notices upon the Union.

The Commissioner agreed that there was Press propaganda carried on by certain parties in favour of Four-annas-a-mile Taxis, and the Union replied that they were fore-armed for counteracting this propaganda. They would shortly run their own paper to withstand the activities of vested interests.

**Six-Annas Proposal Accepted**

Considerable interest is roused in the question raised as to why the Union accepted the Six-annas proposal. The answer is simple.

The Taxi Drivers have already their own constituents. They have invested in several cases their all in the business. Being a public utility concern they have abided by all compulsory regulations of Government, such as payment of heavy Wheel Tax, Meter Test, Meter reparation, keeping the cars fit and tidy, payment of heavy Petrol charges, etc. Thus they have merited for Bombay highest encomiums from world tourists and other foreigners.

The present 8 annas tariffs in itself barely helps them to make both ends meet. But yet if the Four-annas Taxis was put on the street it would introduce cut-throat competition and the higher motor vehicles would have to be disposed of to the shame of Bombay.

It is to meet this apparent effecting that the Union chose to accept the better evil of the two. The acceptance of 6 annas is beyond their limits but with 8 annas Tariff for them Four-anna Taxis would score mightly on them. Hence the Union accepted the Six-anna basis provided that the Four-anna Taxis would be done away with.

## *PARSI DENTIST HELD UP*

The Gamdevi police are investigating a complaint lodged by a Parsi dentist that he was held up by a Muslim at the point of a knife at Warden Road, Bombay, and relieved of cash and a ruby valued at Rs. 50 on Thursday night.

## Public Notices

**NOTICE**

Our Patronizers and Constituents are hereby informed that all our Establishments will remain open on Sundays and Holidays during the month of June.

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## *PLUCKED MATRIC ATTEMPTS SUICIDE*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Disappointed at his failure in the matric examination, a Parsi youth, Homi Taimenas Morris, of the Fort Proprietory School jumped into the sea at the Back Bay behind the swimming baths, shortly after the result was published yesterday.

But before he was swept off into the deep, Abdul Rehman Khan, a newspaper boy, bathing in the swimming-bath, nearby, noticed him struggling in the water dashed to his rescue and succeeded in getting him out of the water.

When the youth was placed before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, to-day, on a charge of attempt to commit suicide, he pleaded "guilty." He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

## *KURLA POLICE ARREST GAMBLERS*

(From Our Own Correspondent)

KURLA, JUNE 1

Sub-Inspector Sheikh Abdul Hakim of the Kurla Police, raided last night a tenanted room, alleged to be a gambling den, on the ground flood of a Chawl at Chuna Bhatti and arrested three persons, Daltoo Baloo, Ramji Chango, and Shanker Govind.

Several betting slips and a sum of Rs. 10/-, including a marked coin of 4 annas, was seized by the Police in the course of their operation.

The arrested persons were produced to-day before Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, who convicted them on their plea of "guilty", on the charges of keeping a common gaming and receiving betting slips.

Ranji and Shankar, the last two accused, were fined Rs. 10/-, each on the latter charge, while the sentence against the first accused, Daltoo was reserved until enquires regarding previous convictions, if any are completed.

In the meantime he has been released on bail.

## ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL AND ITS SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The proverbial worm turned, when a dozen employees of the All-India Spinners' Association, Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi, left their counters, and came out of their office, to demonstrate, against the alleged attitude of the A.I.S.A., authorities, when Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, paid a visit to the Khadi Bhandar on Friday evening.

When Rajen Babu and Acharya Kripalani entered the Bhandar, the employees came out and entreated them not to go inside. They carried on picketing for about 10 minutes and resumed work after they were allowed to wait on deputation on Babu Rajendra Prasad to represent their grievances. They met Rajen Babu who expressed sympathy and promised to refer the matter to Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, General Secretary of the A.I.S.A.

This morning, when the employees went to work, they were asked by the Manager of the local Branch, to express regret or else they would not be permitted to work. The employees replied they saw no reason to apologise and they resumed their seats. At present they are sitting at their counters without attending to any work and a sort of "inside" strike exists.

Telegrams have been sent to Mahatma Gandhi. Sjt. Banker, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Purushotam Kanji, Secretary of the local Branch, who is now in London.

The present developments are, it is stated, in connection with the alleged wrongful dismissal of an employee of the Branch.

## ANOTHER DEATH FROM BURNS

The jury delivered an unanimous verdict that death was due to shock from extensive suicidal burns at the inquest held over the body of Gangabhai wife of Navinatlal an employee in the service of Sir. Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

# Khadi Bhandar Employees' Tale Of Woe

## Management Threatens Members Of Deputation To Congress President With Dismissal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

We have received the following statement from Mr. Ratubhai N. Desai, President, the Khadi Bhandars Employees' Union:

The management of the A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi has served a notice upon the Secretary of the Bhandars' Employees' Union informing him of his dismissal.

As this has been a wrongful notice served on him during the period when he is on leave, the President of the Employees' Union approached the Agent, Mr. Jerajani, and requested him to reconsider the decision of the Bhandar's management. But to his great regret, he did not attend to this request and showed absolute apathy.

Thereupon the Employees' Union became helpless and was considering the steps to get the grievances redressed.

Meanwhile, the Employees came to know that Sjt. Rajendra Babu accompanied by Acharya Kripalani was to pay a visit to Bhandar at 5-30 p.m. and he came to the Bhandar at appointed time. The Employees Union decided to lodge its protest against such high handedness of the Bhandar's management and some twelve members of the Employees Union came out of the Bhandar and ventilated their plight before him.

Of course, there was a great demonstration and stir in Kalbadevi because of this incident. The Bhandar management is not satisfied with serving a notice on the Secretary of the Employees' Union but to-day it has issued notices to those employees, who took part in the yesterday's demonstration either to apologise or to get out from service of the Bhandar.

The Employees Union appeals to the public at large and specially the All-India Spinners' Association, Trustees some of whom are well accredited national leaders to help the weak employees.

It is important to note here that when the Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association, Khadi Bhandar Sjt. Purshotam Kanji proceeded to England, he assured the Employees Union during their official interview that under no economical or reconstruction plan would the office-bearers of the Employees Union be dismissed. In light of this assurance the Bhandars' management commits a clear breach of promise of the Secretary in his absence from India in giving a notice to the General Secretary of the Employees Union.

**Conference With President.**

As announced a deputation of the Khadi Bhandars Employees' Union, consisting of 35 members led by Mr. Ratubhai K. Desai, the present president of the Union, met Babu Rajendra Prasad at Congress House at 8 last evening.

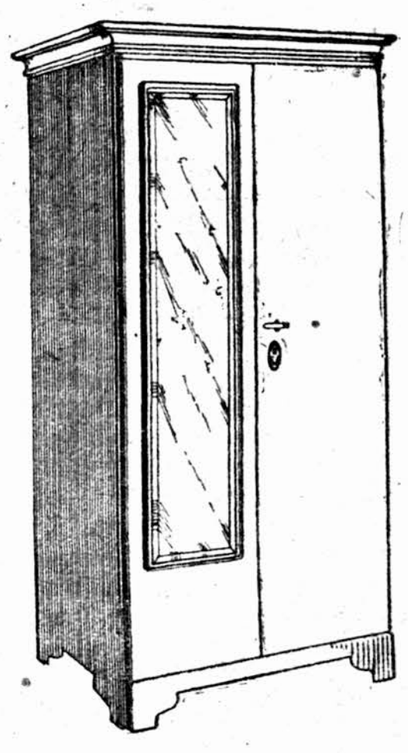
The interview lasted for an hour, during which the President read out the address to Babu Rajendra Prasad. Babu Rajendra Prasad was garlanded by the Khadi workers.

During the conversation with Rajendra Babu the workers discussed at length many problems regarding the future of Khaddar and also ventilated their grievances, and their miserable plight in the various Khadi shops in the city.

Babu Rajendra Prasad assured the workers of his sympathy and also gave them to understand that he has already referred the matter to the General Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad for necessary action.


# ALMIRAHS THAT ARE BEING TALKED ABOUT

**The special features of Godrej Triple-Patent Steel Almirahs with the "Channel Grip" make them strong in construction and nice in finish. Their popularity is growing so fast that recently we had to make large extensions to our works to cope with the ever increasing demand for them. Godrej Triple-Patent Almirahs offer the buyer an article of unique value at a small price.**



*"CHANNEL GRIP"* of the patent doors of

**GODREJ ALMIRAHS**

**is so secure and strong that no moths, insects or dust and flames of fire even can pass inside, nor can burglars pull them open. No other almirahs have this feature.**

## Special Features

1. **DOUBLE THICKNESS OF STEEL all along their four vertical corners makes the body rigid and strong.**
2. **"CHANNEL GRIP" gives the doors such a secure grip that no insects, dust or flames of fire can pass inside, nor can burglars open them.**
3. **ANTI-RUST TREATMENT of steel prevents rusting later and the nice finish is never spoiled.**

***There is nothing like them on the market. Yet, they cost no more than wooden cupboards.***

**GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co., Ltd.**

Head Office and Works—Lalbaug, Parel, BOMBAY.
**Showrooms in Bombay:**

(1) Yusuf Bldg., Churchgate St., Fort, (2) Kalbadevi Rd., Vithalwadi.
Branches:—CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS.

Agencies:—Ahmedabad, Karachi, Lucknow, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Coimbatore, Guntur and Trichinopoly.


# BOMBAY FLIERS TAKE OFF

## Three Machines Set Out On Instructional Voyage To England

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Aviation enthusiasts in the city gathered in large numbers at the Juhu Aerodrome to see the Bombay-Heston instructional flight party take off this morning.

The three machines belonging to the Bombay Flying Club, piloted by Mr. N. D. Mulla-Feroz, Mr. D. N. Bunshaw and Mr. S. J. Muzumdar, three promising young students of the Club took off precisely at 7 a.m., while the one piloted by Flt. Lt. G. V. Carey, formerly secretary of the Aero-Club in India and Burma, who lately joined the Bombay Flying Club, was delayed by an hour, due to the non-receipt of his medical certificate in time. Flt. Lt. Carey will join the party at Jamnagar, their first stop.

Besides the four pilots, the party included Mr. A. C. Gazder, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Flying Club and Mr. P. Stone, ground engineer of the Club. Mr. Gazder and Flt. Lt. Carey will control the flight, while Mr. Stone will service the machines.

Before their departure, the members of the party were profusely garlanded and were lustily cheered by the gathering.

**Elaborate Arrangements**

Interviewed a representative of the "Chronicle" a few minutes before his flight, Flt. Lt. Carey said "no pains were spared in making elaborate arrangements to ensure the success of the enterprise. I fervently hope this will prove very instructive and beneficial to the pupils."

Lord Brabourne sent a message wishing the party a successful flight.

Mr. Carey piloted his own machine, a Miles Hawk Major, while Mr. Mulla-Feroz piloted a Gipsy Major, V. T. H. G. L. a new machine, specially got for this flight from England last week. Another Major Gipsy, V. T. A. F. A., used in last year's flight was piloted by Mr. S. T. Mazumdar and a Gipsy I, T.A.D.C. was piloted by Mr. Bunshaw. Mr. Gazder accompanied Mr. Mulla Feroz and Mr. Stone flew in the machine piloted by Mr. Muzumdar. Luggage and spare parts were mostly carried in the last machine.

All the three pilots have had experience for over six months, Mr. Feroz and Mr. Muzumdar have a record of 45 and 55 hours of solo flying behind them.

While in England, the students will undergo training in night flying, blind flying and cross-country flying, besides attending lectures at Hatfield Aerodrome.

A total distance of 5150 miles is intended to be covered within 73 hours extending over 14 days according to the internary prepared at present.

The route chosen for the present flight is via Turkey, while last year the North African route was taken, which meant journey across the sea entailing greater risk.

## VITHALWADI MURDER INQUEST POSTPONED

The inquest held over the body of Balu alias Sambhu Rama, who was found dead in his room at Vithal Wadi with a stab wound on May 31, was adjourned to June 15 after recording the evidence of a Hamal who was the only witness in the case.

## *DEATH DUE TO BURNS*

The Coroner's Jury held that death was due to Septecaemia following burns accidentally sustained from a coal "segree" at the inquest held on the body of Manekbhai Velji.

## *BOUND OVER FOR A YEAR*

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 134, Sakharam Bapu, a servant of Amidas Jivram, dealer in hardwares, was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for a year by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court on Saturday.

The accused pleaded "guilty."

Jivram, the complainant in the case, told the Magistrate that he would not like to sell the accused go to jail.

The Magistrate made an order accordingly.

## FIRE IN GINNING FACTORY

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 31.

Damage to the extent of Rs. 50,000 was caused, by fire to the Jairamdas Bhakchand, Ginning Factory, Amraoti, when it destroyed, cotton and other material.

Deficiency of water and absence of fire brigade are said to a large extent responsible for the delay in extinguishing the fire wich was raging for about six hours.

# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 1, 1991
Muslim: Safar 29, 1353
Parsi: Adar 29, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 12m.
High Tide: 13-00
Low Tide: 6-02; 19-08

**Monday June 3.**

Banks closed.

King Emperor's Silver Jubilee and Birthday Parade, Old Garrison Parade ground, Colaba, 7-30 a.m.

Aryan Excelsior League: meeting to celebrate King's Birthday Aryan Education Society High School, Angre's Wadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, 5 5.m.

Harwood League (First Division) 3rd Fd. Bde. vs. Bombay City, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 4.

Harwood League (First Division) Bombay Gymkhana vs. Somerset Light Infantry, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Resuls of Intermediate Examination in Arts University Buildings, 3 p.m.

Harwood League (First Division) Durhams vs. Staff and Deptl., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 6.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

MONDAY, June 3.

King Emperor's Birthday: Public Holiday.

SWADESHI MARKET.

The opening ceremony of a department of Griha Udyoga Mandir in the Swadeshi Market will be performed by Babu Rajendra Prasad to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The Inauguration Ceremony of the Bombay National Guards will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 a.m. (S.T.) at Congress House. Babu Rajendra Prasad will perform the ceremony.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

The amateur artistics of the above Sabha will enact "Sangeetha Galava" in Tamil at 4-25 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

MARWARI SAMMELAN HONOURS RAJEN BABU

"A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-00 p.m. (S.T.) in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall under the presidentship of Raja Bahadur Narayanlal Pitti when a address will be given to Babu Rajendra Prasad on behalf of the Marwari Sammelan, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., and the Hindusthani Native Merchants Association."

(Loud speakers will be installed in the Hall.)


PATHE

The Finest Cinema in Bombay
To-day 10 a.m.
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

VICTOR HUGO'S
IMMORTAL CLASSIC
'LES MISERABLES'
'LES MISERABLES'
*2nd Part*
with
M. HARRY BAUR
FRANCE'S GREATEST CHARACTER ACTOR
DO NOT MISS THIS PART
It is as great as the first.
A Pathe Picture
MADE IN FRANCE

SAT. NEXT
George Raft
Carole Lombard
IN
The greatest dancing romance The screen has ever known.....!
"RUMBA"


## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Les Miserables" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

REGAL—"West Point of the Air" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Sweet Music" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and Monday at 4 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Chandrasena" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

MINERVA—"Pyara Dushman" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

SWASTIK—"Broken Heart" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Kalkoot" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—Do-Ghadi-ki-Moj" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and Monday at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER—"Noor-e-Yaman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day, and on Monday at 2-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WEST END—"College Girl" time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"Oh Daddy." Time as usual.

EMPIRE—"It Happened In New York."

PALACE—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10-30 a.m.

EWDARD—"Circus Clown," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day and to-morrow (Mon.) Gordon of Ghost City (whole serial) 10 a.m.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Popular Song by Bai Sunderabai. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan—Sarangi. 12-0 noon. The Berlin State Opera Orchestra. 1 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Evensong. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church. Colaba. 7-30 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 8-45 p. m. Weather Report and News. 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-15 p.m. Light music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

### Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Roman Catholic Service,* from the Studio. Address by the Rev. Father M. C. D'Arcy, S. J. 8-15 p.m. The Commodore Grand Orchestra, directed by Harry Davidson. 9 p.m. Band Concert. The B B C Military Band; conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. Samuel Worthington (Bass). 9-45 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-05 p.m. The B B C Midland Orchestra; leader, Alfred Cave, conducted by Reginald Burston. Raymond Newell (Baritone). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION BOMBAY NORTH.

The first annual meeting of this Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Haji Bachu Ali Aphthalmic Hospital, Parel, to elect new office-bearers and adopt the annual report.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Reincarnation" will be the subject of a public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY GRAINS AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION.

"The Board of Directors have unanimously resolved that on account of King's birthday the business of the members of this Association will be closed to-morrow (Monday) and the office of this Association will also remain closed on the above day."

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj in the Samaj Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Pandit Dwijendranath Shastri will speak on "Psychology and Psychic feats". It will be followed by the Psychic feats demonstrations by Prof. Shiva Sharma Amin of Agra. A Sermon on "Gita" will be delivered by Pandit Laxman Rao Oghale in the Premises of Laxminarayan Vyayamshala to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

## RAJEN BABU'S PROGRAMME TO-DAY

### Visits To Harijan Centre: Public Meeting At Dadar

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following communique:—

The President's programme for the third day, i.e., Sunday (to-day) opens with the National Flag Salutation in the Congress House compound at 8 a.m. (S.T.). The Flag will be unfurled by the Congress President and will be hoisted on a very high post.

Lady volunteers as well as the male volunteers are requested to be present at 7 a.m.

At 9 a.m. (S.T.) Babu Rajendra Prasad visits the Harijan Centre. He will address a meeting and have a frank talk with workers of the centre. On his way back he will visit the Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram at Matunga, from where he will proceed for his noon rest to Malabar Hill.

AFTERNOON VISITS.

In the afternoon he visits the following institutions:—

3 p.m. (S.T.) Harijan Centre, B. I. T. Chawls, Love Lane, Byculla, conducted by Gandhi Seva Sena.

4 p.m. (S.T.) Graha Udyoga Mandir, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Marwadi Vidyalaya,* Sandhurst Road.

5 p.m. (S.T.) A. I. V. I. A.'s shop, in Dr. Nair's building, Sandhurst Road, conducted by Gandhi Seva Sena.

5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Goolshanabad, Peddar Road, Bombay Citizens Garden Party.

*(Marwadi Sammelan will present an address to Congress President).

On his way from Goolshanabad Party to Shivaji Park Dadar, he will visit the Harijan Centre at Kutchurpatty Chawls, Mahalaxmi and the Dadar Maharashtra Khadi Bhandar.

8-30 p.m. (S.T.) the public meeting at Shivaji Park, Dadar, will be the last item of the President's Programme in Bombay.

The B. P. C. C. earnestly appeals to the Citizens to make this last meeting and send off so grand as to tempt the President to come to Bombay once more for having another grand send off.

Once more the B. P. C. C. impresses on the Citizens of Bombay that no amount of demonstration will be a good substitute for enrolling themselves as Congress members, which is the best way of proving their love for Babu Rajendra Prasad and their loyalty to the Indian National Congress.

### Rajen Babu's Suburban Programme

To-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

Public meeting at 9 p.m. in Khar Laxminagar Society's Compound. Garlanding by different institutions and President's speech.

The President will spend the night in Vile-Parle Camp building.

Monday.—7-15 a.m. (S. T.) Reception in Lokmanya Seva Sangha and a few words in reply by the President.

Flag-salutation at 8-30 a.m. and public meeting in Ghatkopar.

The Congress President will be received by the B. S. D. C. C. when he enters the limits of the Suburbs to night. The Vile-Parle Congress Committee and other institutions will receive and garland him at the Vile Parle Camp buildings.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PUBLIC MEETINGS.

KHAR: To-day (Sunday) at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.) at Laxmi Nagar Society ground.

GHATKOPAR: To-morrow (Monday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Jain Paushadh School.

## G. K. U. MEETING

A mass meeting of the workers will be held at Delisle Road to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, to discuss the present situation of the mill workers and the resolutions of the Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Kasle will Preside and Messrs. Alve, Kandalker, Charles Mascarenha, Dr Gavande, Tadleoker, Dwaoodbhai, Z. R. Choudhary and others will speak.

EAST INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The East India Chamber of Commerce Ltd. will observe a holiday to-morrow (Monday) in honour of H. I. M. the King Emperor's Birthday.


KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre
*8TH WEEK*
of PRABHAT'S
Epic Musical Super
'CHANDRASENA'
चंद्रसेना
(MARATHI VERSION)
Sweetest Songs!
Artistic Dances!!
Spectacular Settings!!!

Direction:
Western India Theatres Ltd.
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road
SHIKANDER Cinetone's
*Sensational Picture*
"Pyara Dushman"
Featuring:
MENAKA, INDIRA, VASANT, PEHELWAN, JAWADEKAR, RAMESH and SUNDERABAI
Director: MUNSHI S. AMIRALLY.
"PYARA DUSHMAN" DEPICTS THE GREAT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY AND EVERY-DAY

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
51, Esplanade Road
Free Public Lecture
"REINCARNATION"
Sunday, 2nd June, 6-15 p.m.
All Cordially Invited.

# Mayor Huq Expounds Congress Ideology

## Message Of Peace, Harmony And Co-operation

### " Even Bigoted Mussalman Can Be Patriotic Congresswala "

CALCUTTA, May 31.

**"There is nothing inherently wrong in the Congress ideal. There is nothing in that which is in conflict with the political creed of any particular sect or a particular community. The message of the Indian National Congress is the message of peace harmony and co-operation among all communities in the service of our common motherland."**

**Thus said Mr. Huq, Mayor of Calcutta, in reply to the address presented to him by the members of the Shariff Memorial Library at the Albert Hall.**

MESSAGE OF CONGRESS.

Dealing with the delicate situation in which the country has been placed in consequence of the approaching reforms, Mr. Huq said that it was necessary that the two principal communities in this country should realise the respective part they had got to play in order to make the common evolution satisfactory not merely to the communities concerned but also to the entire country. It was high time that the members of the Mahomedan community came to realise the message of the Indian National Congress to the Indian people. No particular sect or community could take exception to the Congress ideal. To whatever community men might belong, there was no getting away out of the fact that they were sons of the common motherland.

COMMON HERITAGE.

Patriotism could not be said to be confined to any particular sect or particular community, the speaker went on, but it was a common heritage to the whole human race. It was the ideal of the Congress for which public men in our country had suffered under utmost difficulties. The Congress had, within it the scope for every community in this country. It was never allied to any particular sect or community; it has got to harmonise the conflicting ideals of various communities and therefore it is on the platform of the Congress that it was possible for all communities to meet. It was possible to be a good Mussalman, a devoted Mussalman, and even a bigoted one, and yet be a devoted and patriotic 'Congresswala'. There is no conflict between the ideals of Islam and that of the Congress. In fact the ideal put forth by the Congress was a part of the ideal of Islam.—United Press.

# Franchise Denied To Fiji Indians

## LEGISLATURE DOES IT

## An Appeal To India & A.I.C.C. For Protection

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

**The Indian Association in Fiji has wired to the A. I. C. C. Office that the Fiji Legislature has adopted a motion advocating an immediate change to the nominated representation abolishing the existing franchise enjoyed by the Indians.**

**The Association has approached the Colonial Office for protection. The Acting Governor or Fiji is awaiting instructions for extending the life of the Council to the expiry of which is due next month.**

### *An Appeal To India*

**The Fiji Indians are perturbed over the matter. An appeal to India to intervene and safeguard the community has been made.**

**Three Europeans have supported the motion and three opposed it. The Fijians are neutral.—United Press.**

# SHOE HURLED AT MAGISTRATE

### Accused With 14 Previous Convictions Creates Scene In Court

DINAJPUR, May 31.

**Some sensation was caused in the court of the S.D.O., Sadar, when a Mahomedan accused hurled a shoe at the magistrate.**

**The accused, who has 14 previous convictions to his credit, was brought before the Magistrate. After the delivery of the judgment when the man was being handcuffed with another accused, he suddenly hurled a shoe at the Magistrate, which, however instead of hitting him struck against the wall behind. Thus baffled in his attempt, he rushed to the magistrate dragging the other accused.**

**Sj. Ramesh Chandra Datta Muktear, at once rushed forward and succeeded with great difficulty in overpowering him.—United Press.**

## *Study Situation First*

(Continued from Page 42).

the Congress several times, but it had never been found that he criticised the Programme. once it had been decided on by the Congress that a certain programme should be worked. He had tried his best to work that programme, although he differed from it.

DOWN WITH WESTERN IDEAS.

Continuing Rajendra Babu said: "I am considered to be one from the old School of thought in the Congress. Although I am not very old I am dubbed as one who is with the elders." People had read about programmes which had been decided by people in the West. They thought that the same things could be imported to India. How could that be possible. The speaker was against any importation of Western ideas and programmes into India, when the conditions prevailing in India were quite different from what were prevailing in the countries in the West. If critics of the present of the Congress studied the conditions prevailing here and after due deliberations suggested some amendments of the present programme, which was workable, the speaker would fully support such a move.

The present programme of the Congress which was adopted at the Karachi sessions of the Congress had been drafted after careful study of the Indian conditions and the strength and weakness of India. If the critics after a careful study of the conditions prevailing in the country thought that the programme needed a change, the speaker was sure that the Congress would accept such a change in the programme. As a matter of fact the speaker believed that the Karachi Programme of the Congress was full of Socialism. He was not against any growth of new ideas. He was against shutting out people with new ideas in dark rooms.

STUDY SITUATION FIRST.

He appealed to the people in general and the critics in particular not to unnecessaril carry on a campaign against the Congress programme without studying the situation in the country. The Congress heart was beating. The eyes were wide open. If it was felt by the Congress that the programme should undergo a drastic change, the programme would certainly be changed. Those who know the 50 years history of the Indian National Congress know it for a fact that Congress has changed its programme whenever it had been found necessary.

Concluding Rajen Babu said Bombay which gave birth to the Indian National Congress in 1885 must be aware of the History of the Congress and what changes it had undergone during the last 50 years. The speaker was sure that Bombay which had stood by the Congress during the last 50 years would always continue to do so.

After the singing of Vande Mataram, the meeting terminated.

## *PLACE OF MR. KARNIK SEARCHED*

### *Leaflets Seized*

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

The place of Mr. V. B. Karnik, advocate, at Lamington Road was searched this evening, by the police. The search was in connection with the two leaflets viz., "Viewpoint of the Communist Opposition," and "M. N. Roy's Life," published, respectively, by the Independence of India League, Bombay, and the Young Socialists League, Poona.

Rao Bahadur Patwardhan, accompanied by Mr. Akut and Mr. Ketkar, C.I.D. officers, carried out the search and searched for two hours. They seized five copies of the first-named leaflet and one copy of the second ("M. N. Roy's Life").

They also seized some further literature.

## *New B. P. C. C. Constitution*

(Continued from page 1.)

as better co-ordination of work, the facility with which workers could meet, and the need for keeping up the enthusiasm of the people in the City are urged in favour of retaining the old strength of membership as against the new.

RECONSIDERATION URGED

Since the question was neither thoroughly discussed, nor was the case presented fully before the Rajen Babu, it is suggested the Congress President should go into the whole case and reconsider the allotment of seats to the B.P.C.C.

**Four aeroplanes, with six passengers, including three pupils, took off on Saturday from the Juhu Aerodrome on the Second Instructional Flight to England organised by the Bombay Flying Club. Mr. A. C. Gazdar, Secretary of the Club, is leading the flight.**

# Radicals To Back New French Cabinet

## M. Bouisson Gives Assurance To Use Plenary Powers In Exceptional Cases Only

(Special Cable).

PARIS, May 31.

**Prompt formation of M. Bouisson's Cabinet is ensured by the decision of the Radicals to participate in the new government.**

**M. Bouisson visited the President in the evening to report progress and expects to complete his Cabinet in the early hours of Saturday.**

### Unanimous Verdict

**The decision of the Radicals, which was almost unanimous, was reached after M. Bouisson had given assurances that he would use the plenary powers solely to defend the franc and restore the financial and economic situation, and respect the prerogatives of Parliament.**

### Laval In New Ministry

**M. Bouisson confirms his intention to retain M. Herriot and M. Laval, and invite M. Caillaux to join his Ministry without portfolio.**

**Lady Brabourne snapped at the Mole just before she left for England by the Mail Boat.**

### *NEW FRENCH CABINET*

PARIS, June 1.

The new Cabinet to be formed will be presented to the President early to-day. Premier and Minister for the Interior will be M. Bouisson.

Ministers without portfolio be M. Caillaux, M. Herriet, M. Louis-Marin, Marshal Petain (Foreign Minister), M. Laval (Justice), M. Pernot (Marine), M.. Pietri (War) General Maurin (Air) General Denain (Finance), M. Palmade (Colonies) and M. Louis-Rollin. —Reuter.

### *M. Caillaux Made Finance Minister*

PARIS, June 1.

Ex-Premier Caillaux becomes Minister for Finance, M. Palmade having declined at the last moment.—Reuter.

### *HOLLAND NOT TO LEAVE GOLD STANDARD*

(Special Cable).

AMSTERDAM, June 1.

The raising of the Netherlands Bank discount rate from four to five per cent was also a sequel to the Bank again losing gold to America and the crisis in France which created an uneasiness with regard to the position of the Dutch currency.

Monetary circles here do not believe that the guilder can remain at the present gold parity if the franc depreciates, but the steadiness of the Dutch Government bonds appears to indicate that the public is not much perturbed.

The fears that Holland may have to leave the gold standard are soon decreased by the firmness of the French Government securities.

### *FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS*

PARIS, May 31.

In French championships quarter finals in the order of the draw, Perry beat Boussus 6—1, 6—0, 6—4; Crawford beat Bernard 6—3, 6—1, 6—1; Austin beat Menzel 1—6, 10—8, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2; Von Cramm beat McGrath 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.—Reuter.

# "Accept Hitler's Offer To Conclude Air Pact"

## Rapid Progress Made Inspite Of Complicated Factors, Says Simon

LONDON, May 31.

Resuming the Foreign Affairs Debate Sir Herbert Samuel said the opposition Liberals were intensely reluctant to sanction any increase in the air armaments but were compelled to recognise that in the existing circumstances, Government would be doing less than its duty unless it made an adequate provision for Air defences. He did not believe that the nation would ever consent to the avowed inferiority of its defence compared with its European neighbour.

Welcoming Herr Hitler's declaration Sir Herbert said Hitler's offer to conclude an air pact among the Western Powers on the basis of parity should instantly be accepted.

AIR PACT PROPOSAL.

Sir John Simon said the air pact proposal first saw light during the Anglo-French conversations three months ago and was an idea which had been simmering on both sides of the Channel. Whereas Britain and Italy had been buttresses of Locarno gaining nothing therefrom the air pact would insure to Britain, Italy's advantage but the pact raised, in a most complicated form liabilities of Britain and Italy. There had been further difficulties due to obscurity of the situation as regards Germany. The question as to how an air pact would be fitted into a general settlement would arise later.

Referring to the forthcoming Rome meeting. Sir John Simon emphasized that British decision to send an observer represented no chilliness. They intended to contribute in the fullest way that nobody suggested that Britain should undertake new special commitments as regards Austria. Rapid progress was being made with the air pact although there were a number of most complicated factors.

Following Herr Hitler's speech, we received preliminary tentative proposals from Germany. We also received views from the Governments of France and Italy. A point was being rapidly reached when undoubtedly it would be desirable to have more intimate exchange of views. Various States had produced suggestions and he hoped they would soon be in a position to exchange views on all these suggestions in a most appropriate manner.

NOT PRACTICAL POLICY.

Sir John Simon continued that Britain's conception of an Air Pact involved firstly, the Locarno air pact mentioned in a London communique.

Secondly negotiation to the level of air strength.

Thirdly the fact that they ought not to enter into an air pact without making efforts at the same time to arrive at some agreement between the Powers for outlawry and indiscriminate bombing. Time was tremendously important but he did not believe it was practical policy to suspend the air programme on the ground that it would be better to negotiate for an agreed limitation first. That was rather like trying to get other countries to limit their tariffs when they had none themselves. All hoped that the result would be a speedily agreed limitation of air strengths and nothing would be wanting in Britain's efforts to secure it. The fact of Britain continuing her air programme gave her the negotiating power which greatly added to the prospects of agreement.

Sir John Simon welcomed Herr Hitler's assurance that he was prepared to discuss not only the air pact but the limitation of air strength and repudiation of an indiscriminate bombing.—Reuter's Special.

### *PROBABLE JOCKEYS FOR OAKS*

LONDON, June 1.

The following are probable jockeys for the Oaks: Ankaret (Nicoll), Buchanite (Weston), Bluegirl (Nevett), Corrida (Wrickaby), Coronal (Perryman), Clerestory (Jones), Fairstonian (Packham), Hyndfordbridge (Harry Wragg), Irish Lassie Second (Dick), Light Tackle (E. Smith), Merrymaid (Lane), Mesa (Johnstone), Sunkiss (Beary), Solar Star (Steve Donoghue), No Jockeys for Coted Avue, Second Loxlair, Papyrette, Quashed and Solerina.—Reuter's Special.

# BACK TO HORSE-AND-BUGGY STAGE

## What Roosevelt Thinks Of Press Conference On Invalidation Of N. R. A.

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, May 31.

That the Supreme Court's interpretation of the interstate commerce took the nation back to the "horse-and-buggy stage of 1789" was the view expressesd by President Roosevelt commenting upon the press conference on the invalidation of N.R.A.

Describing the ruling as perhaps most importan in the history of the nation, he said it was for the people to decide whether there should be 48 different state attempts to regulate the economic social life of the nation, or whether this should be a function of the federal government.

The issue must be settled by the ptople's vote, not necessarily this year, but probably in the next four or five years.

The President voiced the hope that the fair and practical spirit of tre voided codes would be maintained at voluntary basis. He intimated that he would be ready to act next week in an attempt to counter the results of the ruling.

### *KING CATCHES CHILL*

#### *Advised To Remain In-Doors*

LONDON, May 31.

Reuter is officially informed that the King is suffering from a slight chill, and is advised as a matter of precaution to remain indoors.

His Majesty attended the levee at the Buckingham Palace this morning and later developed a chill which, though not serious, prevented his being present at the Jubilee reception given by the London County Council tonight.

The Queen and other members the Royal family attended.

KING'S COLD ABATES.

(Later).—King's cold remains slight. He is working as usual though remaining indoors.—Reuter.

### *King's Cold Not Serious*

LONDON, June 1.

An official communique from the Buckingham Palace says::—

King's cold remains slight. His Majesty is working though remaining indoors. The King was seen in the morning by medical adversers who afterwards decided he will remain indoors to-day. 'This emphasised in Court circles that His Majesty's cold is not serious.

No further statement will be issued.—Reuter.

### *THE DERBY*

#### *Amended List Of Acceptors And Jockeys*

LONDON, June 1.

Acceptors for the Derby, with probable jockeys are amended thus: Brennan rides Plymouth Sound'; Lane, 'Japetus'; D. Smith 'Peaceful'; Walter and Dines 'St. Botolph'.—Reuter's Special.

### *ONE MORE GLORIOUS SUCCESS*

WELLINGTON, June 1.

India beat Wellington in a hockey match by ten goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

# Rajen Babu On Congress Policy

## Urges Country To Work On Constructive Programme and Implement Karachi Resolution

**Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, who is now faced with the task of setting the house of the Indian National Congress in order discussed the programme with Congress workers on Saturday.**

**The re-organisation of Congress activities, the question of a suitable programme which will keep the country busy, the constructive work that will re-habilitate the masses in their struggle for bread, were the several questions raised at an informal conference at Congress House.**

**All the nation-builning activities having been entrusted to the respective organisations free from Congress control, it appeared as though the Socialist programme would be the only work for the Congress to take up.**

**But Rajen Babu said that the programme laid down in the Karachi resolution should be worked and declared that it offered a large scope for nation-wide actiaity.**

### Handicaps Of Workers

An informal meeting of the Congress workers in the city was held on Saturday at the Congress House when Babu Rajendra Prasad discussed the various issues raised by the workers regarding the carrying out of the Congress programme.

The most noteworthy question placed before the Congress President was of the handicaps of Congress workers in carrying out their programme, in view of clash of interests with the other national organisations which were originally created by the Congress, but which later grew into an independent position and attempted to dominate the interests of the Congress.

The All-India Spinners' Association, the Village Industries Association and the Harijan Board were originally started in pursuance of plans conceived and carried out by Congress leaders.

Their status is entirely independent of the Congress organisation and between them and the Congress the only connecting bond is co-ordinated effort, if the parties agreed.

**Patil's Complaints**

In the case of the Harijan Board, serious complaints were made by Mr. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. He considered that the control of the purse-strings by the Harijan Board left the supreme organisation of the Indian National Congress at the mercy of the Harijan Board. The opportunities of service to the Harijans were open to the B.P.C.C. to a vast extent, but for financial assistance, the Congress had to look to the Harijan Board.

**Starting as wings of the Congress, these organisations are kept free of Congress control in view of the political activities of the premier institution in the country. But there was no reason why these institutions should assume a superiority complex generally and why some of them assume an attitude of indifference to the Congress.**

**Harijan's Cry**

**In this connection, a Harijan complained to Rajen Babu that the activities of the Harijan Board were far from satisfactory. The cry of the Harijans, the same speaker observed, was a cry in the wilderness and according to him, the bosses of the Harijan Board, consisted of millionaires and "big men" were generally unapproachable.**

**In view of these allegations, and for better execution of the constructive programme, co-ordination of effort was suggested. It was urged upon the Congress President that some measures should be concerted so that the** necessary co-operation would be assured. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had opened two centres for Harijan uplift work, but the centres were being starved for lack of funds.

**Congress Activities**

In the course of the discussions, fundamental questions were raised regarding the activities of the Congress itself. Now that a fighting programme was absent what was the Congress to do?

The constructive programme was entirely left in the hands of separate organisations, with which the Indian National Congress as such had nothing to do. On the political aspect, how could the Congress organise the masses?

Here entered the issue of Socialism. If the masses were to be organised, should not the Congress interest itself in the economic struggle of the masses? What other programme was there in the field?

**Man-Power Idle.**

Another worker observed that man-power was lying idle as there was not suitable programme to be carried out in the country. What about the livelihood of thousands of workers who sacrificed their all at the call of the country and faced the ordeal. Something must be done for them.

In addition, there was a lurking suspicion in the minds of the people that the Parliamentary Board was not taking the people into its confidence in regard to its own line of action.

Was it therefore possible that paid workers could be maintained by the Congress who would carry on Congress activities. Hundreds of workers were ready to place themselves at the disposal of the Congress for a small remuneration.

**No Fighting Programme.**

To all those questions Rajen Babu gave comprehensive reply. That Congress could maintain paid workers was out of the question. Funds did not permit, as the Congress was poor. The other nation-building organisations were started and they absorbed as many workers as possible.

There was no question of any fighting programme now. The country was faced with a situation which was present immediately after the Civil Disobedience of 1931. A constructive programme was the foundation of all future political activity.

A constructive programme needed all the man power available in the country. The programme was so vast that all the workers could be absorbed. It could not be said that there was no suitable programme before the country. Even if it was contended that the other nation building aetiuities were entrusted to independent organisations, the whole country could fully work up the programme laid down in the Karachi resolution.

As for the charges against the Harijan Board, Acharya Kirpalini, Secretary of the Indian National Congress, advised the local workers to capture the Board. Even if all the members of the Board were nominated, the Congress workers, by organising Harijan relief in thorough fashion, could claim representation on the Board. If their bona fides were established, no one would hesitate to take them on the Board, Acharya Kirpalini felt.

At this point, the "Big Brother" arrived at the Congress House and the discussions came to a close, as Rajen Babu had an engagement with Maulana Shaukat Ali.

## NATIONAL GUARDS

**The Chief Officer of the Bombay National Guards writes to say:—**

**Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress who is in Bombay has kindly consented to perform the inauguration ceremony of the Bombay National Guards to-day at 7 a.m. at the Congress House. All the members of the Guards are asked to be present in their uniforms at the Congress House at 6-30 a.m. without fail.**

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## NATIONAL FLAG ON MUNICIPAL OFFICES

### Nasik Move To Demand Removal

NASIK, June 1.

Following the Nasik Municipality President's ruling that the hoisting of the Congress flag over the Municipal Building was legal, the tri-colour flag was flown over the Municipal Offices, Nasik, after the lapse of nearly four years. But a section of the city fathers have forwarded a requisition to the President demanding removal of the flag or calling of a general meeting to discuss the question again.

The President in giving his ruling referred to an old resolution authorising the ceremony but those opposed to it state that the earlier resolution authorised the hoisting at the hands of specified leaders only.—A. P.

## Cochet Cannot Play Against Amateurs

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Hony. Secretary, All-India Lawn Tennis Association, informed the Associated Press to-day that Mr. A. C. Gupta, President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, had cabled that the International Federation will on no account permit Cochet to play against amateurs during his visit to India. The All-India Lawn Tennis Association had asked formal permission some time ago, but this was refused.

An air mail request to Mr. Gupta to interview the Federation personally was complied with, but according to his cable it is impossible for any matches to be arranged between Cochet and amateurs.—A. P.

## RAJEN BABU TO TOUR BIHAR IN JULY

PATNA, June 1.

Babu Rajendra Prasad's tour in Bombay, Maharashtra and the whole of C.P. will terminate on June 26, when he will return to Patna and undertake a prolonged tour in Behar.—United Press.

# "I GUARDED KINGS"

## FINAL GREAT INSTALMENT OF MY LIFE OF A THOUSAND THRILLS

## Sir Austen Chamberlain Escapes The Bullets: The Bogus Emir Of Kurdistan: Titus The Mad Armenian Anarchist.

### By EX-CHIEF INSPECTOR HAROLD BRUST
### (late of the Special Branch, Scotland Yard)

The life of that great statesman, Sir Austen Chamberlain, has more than once been in danger. On one of his trips to the Continent conspirators in a terrorist plot to kill him were arrested just in time.

One day, in 1924, I remember a sudden call to headquarters. Seated at his desk was my chief with a cigarette between his lips and a sheaf of papers in front of him.

"Get ready to fly to Paris immediately," he said. "Take this dossier with you. There is evidently an attempt to be made on the life of Mr. Austen Chamberlain (he had not received his K. G. then), who is staying at Versailles. You have the French Secret Service at your disposal, and arrangements are being made for you to have adequate help from the Italians when you cross the frontier, for Mr. Chamberlain is going on to Rome.

"Take your emergency kit and get off to Croydon immediately. A 'plane is waiting."

I rushed into my room at Scotland Yard, gripped my kit bag, which I always kept packed ready in case of emergency, and within five minutes I was racing along the road to Croydon.

A two-seater 'plane was waiting, and in a short time I was in the air. When we were well on the way I examined my instructions. There were voluminous documents. There were reports from our Secret Service in Cairo, there were reports from Leghorn, from Paris, from Rome, from London.

In summary the whole matter boiled down to this: There existed in Cairo a gang of Zagloulists, followers of the great Egyptian Nationalist statesman, who were impatient of ordinary political methods to achieve their ends, and had banded themselves together under an oath to use violence and every conceivable means of direct action to secure their political ambitions.

This gang, it was believed, was responsible for the death of Sir Lee Stack, the Sirdar. It was chiefly composed of impetuous young students. The reports stated, however, that there was a saner element which was against the murder of honourable men.

From some member of these saner elements word had come through to Scotland Yard that two extremists had left Cairo to assassinate Mr. Chamberlain in Rome, and possibly Mussolini at the same time.

I learnt that the Egyptian students in Paris were being carefully watched, and that three preventive arrests had been made.

I arrived in Versailles and reported myself to Mr. Chamberlain. We had some conversation. He frankly hated the idea of close protective surveillance.

"Quite frankly," he said, "I believe the more openly and freely one moves about the less one needs to fear. I myself, am quite indifferent. I don't believe for a single moment that I am in danger. and I detest creeping about under guard."

I could quite understand and appreciate his objection. But I pointed out that the warnings in this case came from so many and so varied a number of sources that I must insist upon his co-operation.

Though he did not like it, he eventually agreed to my suggestions for guarding his safety.

### Terrorist Caught Redhanded

Several days later we set off for Geneva, where Mr. Chamberlain had to attend a meeting of the League of Nations. There I had a conference with the Chief of the Geneva Police, and took his report of the arrival of the three Egyptian students several days previously.

One of them was on my black list. He was suspected of being concerned in several outrages.

I asked that his rooms should be searched and that he himself should be temporarily arrested as a precautionary measure. He was. He had two bombs, one knife, three revolvers, and twenty-seven rounds of ammunition in his possession!

After that I noticed that one Egyptian student was reported as having crossed the Italian frontier, but there was no trace of Izzet Teufik Bey, a young man who was known to be a terrorist. He was reported to have left Cairo and been last seen at Leghorn. He had landed from a Mediterranean trading vessel, but from the moment of his landing he had completely disappeared.

It was Izzet Teufik about whom I was worried. He was suspected of the murder of an Egyptian statesman of English sympathies at Assouan, but was acquitted by an Egyptian court. But there was a very black mark against him.

It was he, if anyone, I felt sure, who had been chosen to deal with Mr. Chamberlain.

The Geneva conference came to an end, and we set off for Italy. I travelled in the next compartment to Mr. Chamberlain until we reached the Italian frontier, and then I made certain changes of plan.

I insisted that the 'wagon-lit' occupied by Mr. Chamberlain should be left unoccupied, with the lables still upon it, and that he should walk along the train to another one unlabelled. I also insisted that I should share that compartment with him.

I posted two Italian detectives at various places along the train, and ordered them to report to me if they noticed anything suspicious.

Presently one of them came along and said that a train official was doing something to the door of the compartment recently vacated by the Foreign Secretary.

I went along and saw a man in a uniform apparently adjusting the screws of the handle. Instructions had been given that the Foreign Secretary had not to be disturbed, so I determined to arrest this man and see exactly who he was.

The corridor was dark and his face was in the shade, so that it was impossible to see what he looked like until he turned round. I ordered his arrest. His hand flew to his hip pocket, but the Italian detectives were too quick for him, and they took him struggling to a van, where he was secured and searched.

He was an Egyptian, and he had a loaded automatic pistol in his pocket!

He was handed over to the Italian authorities, and I returned to Mr. Chamberlain. We arrived in Rome, and went immediately to the hotel, where a suite was reserved for the British Minister.

### Arrest Of Izzet Bey

The fact of the arrest on the train had been communicated to Italian Police Headquarters, and the result was that I had at my disposal forty detectives. The suite and every entrance to the hotel were guarded.

The next day, as Mr. Chamberlain drove along the streets on his way to the Embassy, four detectives suddenly threw themselves upon a man who emerged from a restaurant and rushed into the roadway as our car approached.

He had been wating in a strategic position overlooking the route. In his pockets were found a bomb and a revolver of old-fashioned design fully loaded. A few inquiries proved him to be the much-wanted Izzet Teufik Bey.

I breathed more easily when he was safe under lock and key. I attended his interrogation by the Italian police. He was made to undergo an ordeal something like the third degree. He was kept without food for several days and continually questioned.

At last his fortitude broke down, and he confessed, openly, that he had been appointed to kill the British Foreign Minister.

He stated that there was no further danger. He and another man had been deputed to carry out the orders of the terrorists. The other man had failed at Geneva and been arrested. He himself was detained until after the visit of the Foreign Secretary had ended, and was then sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

### Bogus Emir Of Kurdistan

I have told many true stories of kings, queens, princesses and princes. Now let me write of bogus royalty, as unmasked by Scotland Yard.

During that hysterical period, the war years, and afterwards, fake royalties appeared by the score. Most of them were young women, of highly romantic minds and theatrical accents: they endeavoured to pass themselves off as fugitive Russian princesses who had fled from the Bolshevik Terror, and adopted the most weird methods of speech in their endeavours to speak "broken English"; or they were "love children", so they said, of one or other of the kings whose thrones tottered and crashed in the 1914-1918 "debacle".

These girls, often from the most humdrum middle-class families, proved very convincing to their fellow-countrymen. Usually the deception was kept up not for a definitely criminal purpose, such as fraud or swindling, but to satisfy a craving for masculin admiration, to enable the girl to lift herself above the rusk of "surplus women", and to enable her to "have a good time."

Some of the bogus princesses were invited to call at Scotland Yard for an interview with Sir Basil Thomson, Chief of the Special Branch. In such cases it was often because information had been laid at headquarters, some other jealous woman being suspicious of the "princess" and perhaps believing her to be an enemy spy.

Their little efforts afforded them great pleasure, but sometimes they overdid their careful "musical comedy" accents and gave the game away. There must have been many such stage-and-

*(Continued on page 38)*

### IF YOU WERE INDIA'S DICTATOR, WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

**A prize of Rs. 10 will be awarded by the Editor of this journal to the sender of the article containing the most striking suggestions on this subject. The article, which should be type-written, should not exceed 250 words in length and should reach the Editor's hands not later than 6 p.m. on 5th of June, 1935. The Editor's decision on the award will be final and binding on all competitors. The result of the competition will be announced in our issue of 16th June 1935.**

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# Pandit Taranathji

## Social Reformer, Philosopher And Patriot, Founder Of Premayatana Ashram (Tungabhadra)

(By M. N. Srinivasa Iyengar.)

Leadership, successful leadership in India to-day, means that the leader has combined his spiritual values with the modern scientific achievements. It is imperative that such a harmonising of values should be made for the intellectual as well as the economic progress of the country. The surest test of this is found by analysing the work and character of the institutions which the leader has founded. Moreover, such an analysis helps us to the right understanding of the leader. Pandit Taranathaji's life cannot be said to be fully understood if we study it apart from the life of the Premayatana Ashram, Tungabhadra, which he started some fifteen years ago.

### Expelled From Hyderabad

The founding of the Ashram was due to a lucky accident. The Panditji was a teacher in the Hamdard High School, Raichur, before he was expelled from Hyderabad over the question of the Raichur labourers. In fact, he was responsible for the establishment of the school. With a book in hand and shivering under the cold wind which pierced his thin shawl and which chilled him to the marrow, the Panditji alighted in Tungabhadra in the dark of one midnight of December, 1920. But inspite of their wretched plight, the Panditji and his small number of companions managed to be cheerful.

### Temple As School And Hospital

Within a few days of his arrival at Tungabhadra the Panditji was holding classes for a handful of students, dispensing medicines to the suffering and reading the Puranas. Reading the Puranas was not a mere idle, daydreamish recital of the tales of our ancient heroes, but it was the vehicle through which he conveyed the real spirit of the Upanishads in the 'letter' of the Puranas—all within the dingy hall of the Ramalinga temple. This went on for a couple of months, but soon the priests of the temple protested against all castes of people swarming into the temple for treatment of their disease.

The Panditji left the temple as soon as he came to know of this and continued his work of teaching the ignorant and treating the patients in the shade of a mango grove. For two months he lived thus, when the prodigals welcomed him back to the village. Soon the Panditji and his followers were busy collecting corn for the poor and building schools for the ignorant. The villagers offered a piece of land to the Panditji for purposes of building an Ashram there. After intently meditating on the subject for over 42 days, the Panditji decided on laying the foundations of the Ashram here.

Visitors who now swarm to the Tungabhadra Ashram will be surprised to learn of its modest beginnings. It began as a single-room tent, kindly provided by Mr. Raghava Char of Bellary. For two years the patients and visitors were treated here. But soon the need was felt for a hut wherein the medicines could be prepared; and the Panditji, aided by his pupils, erected a small hut. Gradually a number of huts sprang around and it was only in 1927 that stone and brick buildings were constructed. To-day we see these beautiful buildings adorning the landscape and contrasting with the quaint, outskirting huts. The speech which the Panditji delivered on the day the foundation stone was laid clearly epitomises his teaching: "I hope these buildings will not be the tomb of my people, the tomb of my dynamic ideas. I fervently pray that in these matter might not grow at the expense of the Spirit—the tragedy which is to-day witnessed in India."

### Panditji As Orator

In the years 1921-24 the Panditji was engaged in delivering a number of lectures on behalf of the Khilafat Committee. His lectures and addresses did much in the way of bringing about a better understanding between the Hindus and the Muslims. Maulana Shaukat Ali said of him, "Such Hindu orators of Urdu will make the Hindu-Muslim unity a reality."

The Panditji successfully battled with the malaria that was rampant in Tungabhadra and saved many lives. It is not difficult to imagine that such a selfless life easily won the hearts of the people. They saw in him their benefactor and knew that his commands were for their good. Thus the Panditji paved the way for a radical reorganisation of the mentality of the masses.

But the abolition of caste distinctions which the Panditji preached and practised, shook, in the opinion of Sanatanists diehards, the very foundations of our religion. The cosmopolitan Ashramites were branded "Adharmis" and as such, doomed to eternal damnation. The ryots who supplied the Ashram with grain were forbidden from continuing their supply any longer. The students and teachers in the Ashram were persecuted by the Mutt authorities. The persecution extended even to the parents of these students and teachers.

The result of such a persecution was that the number of students in the Ashram dwindled into almost nothing. But undaunted by these obstacles Taranathaji stuck to his mission. The result is that the Ashram has now developed into a truly national institution and its fame has travelled outside the country too. Recently an article appeared in "The Asia" about Pandit Taranathaji, his life, mission, and work.

Greatness, it is said, is the outcome of Sadhana. And the first condition of Sadhana is struggle. The person who tries to help society to develop itself has to be a rebel—a rebel in all spheres of life. He is obliged to be a rebel against the authority of a state that pays no heed to human consideration; he rebels against the religious leaders who cling to their fossilised notions and fanatically fight any change; he has to struggle against existing beliefs and customs that impede progress. Pandit Taranathaji had to do all these and one can understand his claim to greatness only in respect of all these struggles.

### Panditji, An Artist

But for a fuller insight into his life we should go deeper. The Panditji is a true artist. His criticisms on art are illuminating. He is an accomplished actor, musician, and composer. Gandhiji

Pandit Taranathji.

sat through the performance of his Hindi Play "Kabir", and said that it gave him threefold pleasure. The Panditji's philosophical writings are strikingly original and provocative.

His book of simple medicines, "Sulabha Chikitsa". has been a real help to villagers. It is widely read in the Karnatak.

He has raised the level of Kannada journalism, his articles having appeared in almost all the important Kanarese journals.

The Ashram has cured many patients of diseases which doctors had given up as irremediable. Dr. Mollard, the well-known French physician, author of "Gold Therapy," recently wrote to inform the Panditji that he would like to come down to the Ashram to learn Ayurveda.

Ayurveda is Indian in origin. Any credit given to it is a redit to India . And the fact that the Ashram has become famous for its medicines in France, Poland, and England, is a thing of which the nation may justly be proud.

### Prema Vidya Peetha

Two years ago the Prema Vidya Peeta was started. The Vidya Peeta is expected to grow into a full-fledged institution in course of time. That the Panditji is learned enough to run it,—no one will deny. Education, according to him, does not consist in cramming knowledge into our brains. Education should enlarge the sympathies of the individual and make him think—and think along fundamental lines. In short, the aim of education is to humanize us, bipeds, to unfold life, and to fulfil it.

The Panditji is no mere iconoclast; but is essentially creative And his theories have been successfully applied to life.

The Greeks stressed the ideal of harmony, or all-round development, in which no aspect of man is decried. The physical, the intellectual, and the aesthetic aspects should all blend together to produce the "Perfect individual." Panditji is a living example of this ideal.


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# Germany: Old And New

## A Land Of Infinite Variety

(Contributed)

The mere name of many a country has come in the course of time to suggest some definite thing. Who hears Norway mentioned without immediately thinking of words? Italy suggests the sun—: sunny Italy". Canada has long been "Our Lady of the Snows" much against her will. Ever since the days of George Kennan the very name of Russia has conjured up pictures of Cossacks, wolves and ice. No European hears the United States mentioned without first of all thinking of skyscrapers. And so on through along list. There is Ireland—the "Emerald Isle," a land of green fields and minstrelsy; Scotland-loches and bagpipes; Holland-canals, wind-mills and wooden shoes; Spain-bu'l-fights and the Alhambra.

In like manner the name Germany suggests certain things to all people, but it has in addition a special appeal to men and women in all walks of life. For the musician, Germany is the land of song; for the scholar, of philosophy and profound learning in general for the engineer, of the pinnacle of the technic and applied science; for the lover of nature, of beautiful landscapes, lakes and forests. The historian and the romantically inclined think of ancient cities, preserved still today as they stood many centuries ago; of castles that were already old when Columbus sailed from Genoa.

It is not too much to say that Germany is all things to all men—the lands of an infinite variety, which age cannot withe rnor custom stale. Here on the one hand is the haritage of the Holy Roman Empire; on the other hand the triumphs of the modern technic, with up-to-date modern cities, pulsing with the vigorous life of the twentieth century. A land of contrasts.

### Absence Of Natural Barriers

Viewed from the standpoint of the statesmen, Germany has an unfortunate location, for she is situated in the middle of Europe and her boundaries are protected by no natural barriers such as rivers and mountains. But except politically, nature has been very good to her. In the north are the North Sea and the gentler Baltic. A stretch of lowlands is followed by the beautiful wooded hills of Thuringia and of the Black Forest. In eastern middle Germany are ruggedder hills, and in the so-called "Saxon-Switzerland" interesting problems for the mountain climber. In the south, after another stretch of beautiful fertile land, are the Bavarian highlands with the Zugsptze, rising to a height of almost two miles and crowned by eternal snow. A suspension railway now carries one to the summit in a few minutes, and from there one looks far out across the snow Alps.

Rivers and lakes abound in Germany. Around no other European stream so many legends and so much history cluster as around the Rhine. Northern Germany is spotted with lakes, and East Prussia has two of surprising proportions.

### Rich In Mineral Waters

No other country in the world is so rich in natural mineral springs as is Germany There are waters for almost every complaint to which flesh is heir, and new springs are constantly being opened up. Suffering humanity has been coming to Germany for relief from these waters for twenty centuries ,for many of the springs were well known to the Romans of the days of the caesars.

Cologne itself began as a Boman settlement. So did Trier and many other cities in Western Germany. Ninteen centuries of history unroll as in a panorama along the course of the Rhine. Ruins of castles from the Middle Ages recall the "robber barons." It was the Romans what began a great industry. Rhine wine is known the worl dover. Berlin itself, the capital, is one of the world's largest inland harbours.

Everywhere in Germany the old and the new go hand in hand. The country is rich in magnificent cathedrals, many of them being more than a thousand years old, and filled with priceless treasures of art. At Cologne, Speyer, Mainz, Augsburg, Nuremburg—to name but a few at random—one finds there heritages of a day when builders wrought with simple and unquestioning faith, and all artists, sculptors and cunning artificers devoted their whole life and energies to the service of religion. And alongside these monumental buildings of an ancient day stand the latest triumphs of twentieth century technic. A land of contrasts.

### Munich, Dresden And Leipzig

Munich, the capital of Bavaria, is a city of rare charm. Here, as generally in South Germany, one still finds the Germany of Bayard Taylor and Mark Twain, with all its "Gemiitlichkeit," that untranslatable word which combines friendliness, cosiness and joy in living. In this part of Germany too, the folk costume of earlier days are still worn.

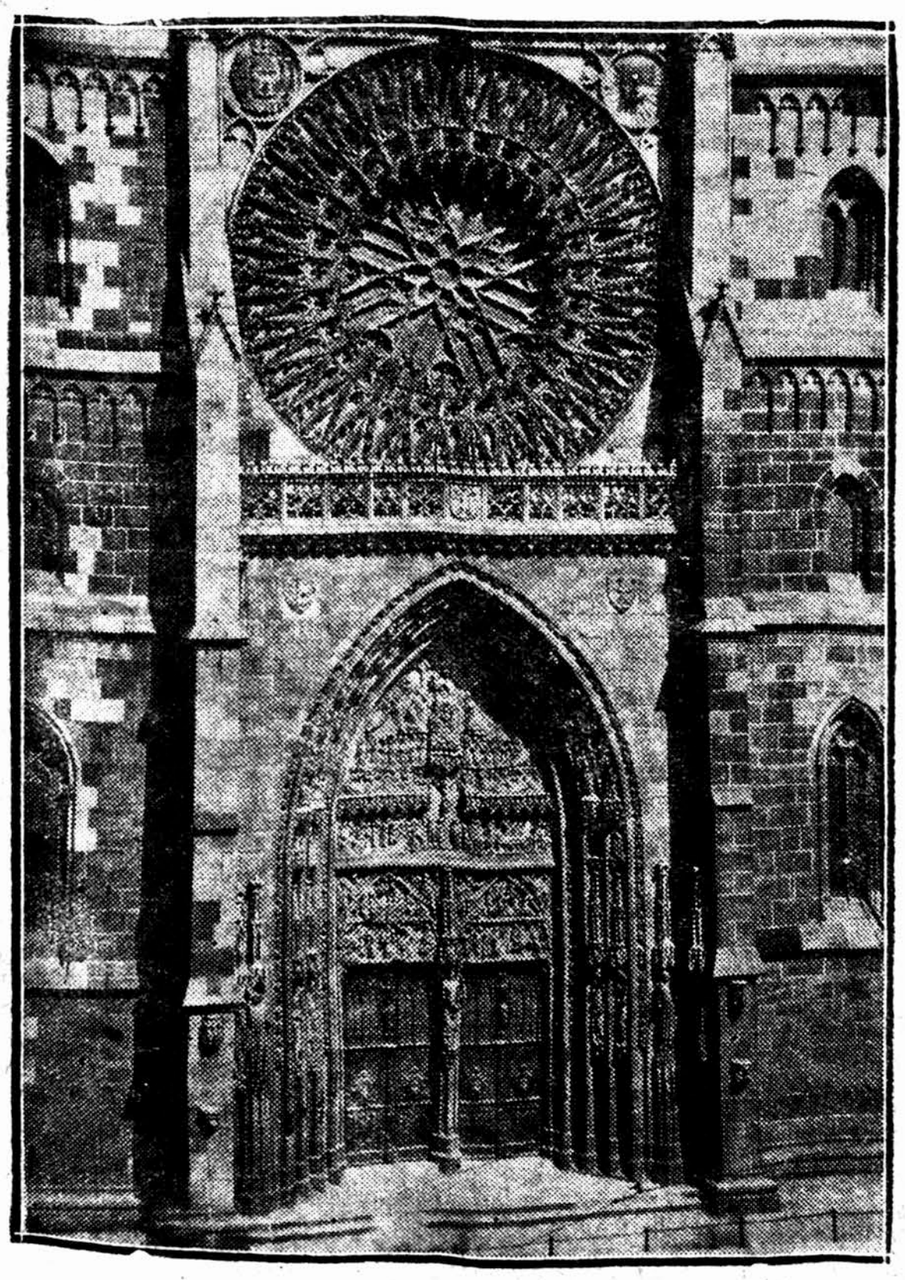
To the north, in Soxony, lies Dresden, capital of the state. Known as the garden city, it is one of the most beautiful capitals of Europe. It is renowned for its procelain, and equally for possessing the famous Sistine Medonna, one of the world's greatest paintings. Leipzig, not many miles away, has at least three claims to fame. It is the seat of the great "sample fair" now, since the decline of Nizhni-Novgorod, the world's greatest fair. It is also the only rival of St. Louis as a centre of the fur trade, and more books are published in this one city every year than in all the United States together.

Another short train ride brings one to the Spreewald, the Spree Forest. There is nothing like this anywhere else. Here the River Spree, which, only some 70 or 80 miles away, flows slowly through Berlin, bearing a vast amount of Germany's big waterborne traffic, splits up into more than 300 arms some of them barely wide enough to accommodate a skiff. The only means of communication in the district are skiffs in the Spring, Summer and Autumn, and skates in the winter. Even the mail carriers, policemen and firemen row or skate to their duties.

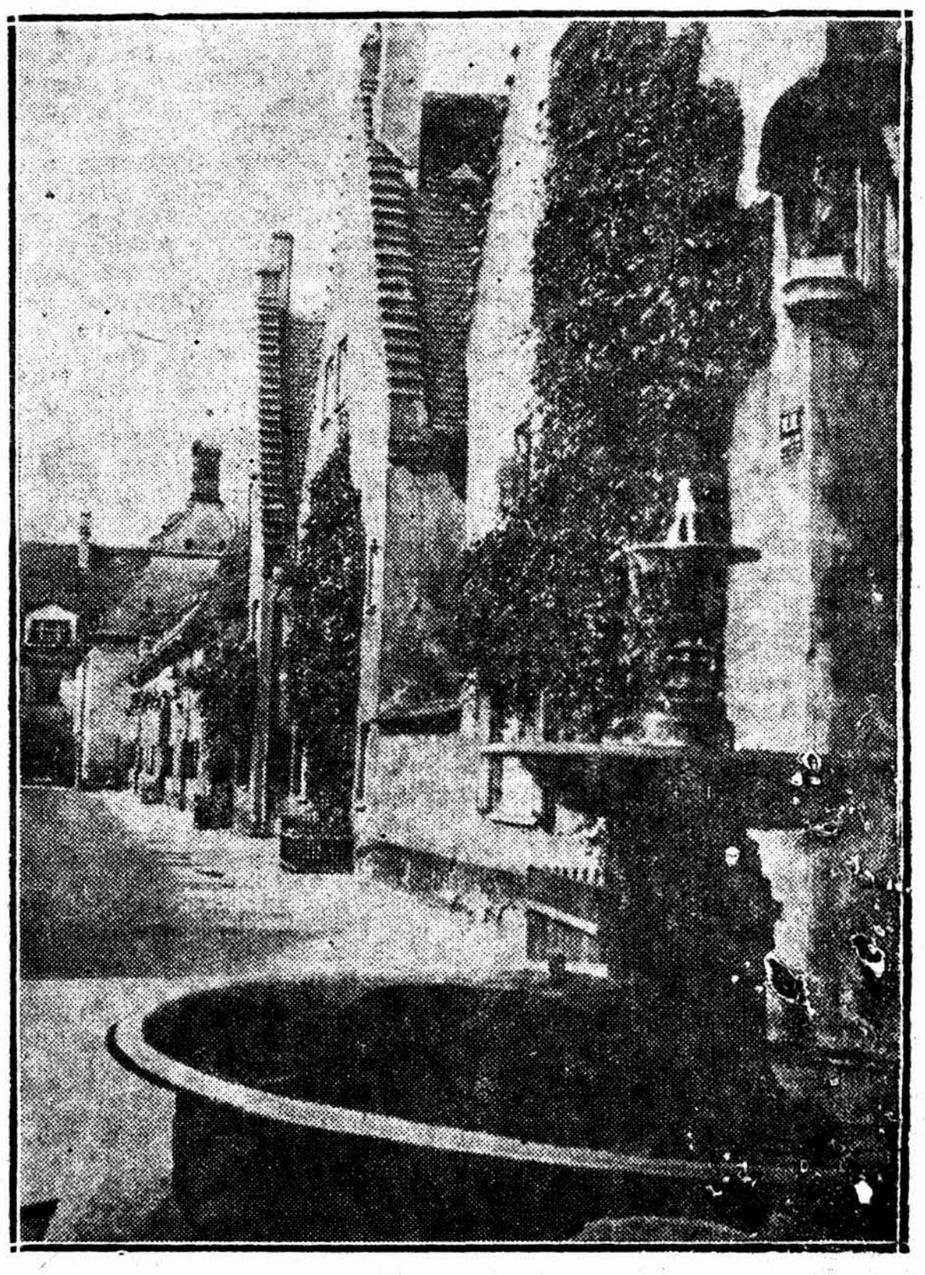
### Berlin

Berlin the capital of Germany, with a population of four million inhabitants—the third largest city of the world—offers in unusual degree instruction, amusement, entertainment and recreation. Despite baffling economic handicapes it has regained its old reputation as the world's cleanest great city. Its broad streets are lined with trees, and hundreds of

*(Continued on page 30.)*



Rich carvings on the doorway and rosetta window of the Lorenz Church, Nurnberg—a fine example of the German architectural workmanship.



A beautiful fountain at Augsberg.

# Dr. BENES: A Dominant Figure Behind The Scenes In Europe

## Scholar and Statesman

(From Our Special Central European Correspondent).

PRAGUE, May 8.

Dr. Eduard Benes (pronounced Benesh), the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, is one of the most striking of front rank politicians in modern Europe. Clear about his aims formed with taking close note of realities, tenacious in sticking to them, ingenious and industries in working out ways and methods to advance his hold on affairs, Dr. Benes is to-day a dominant figure behind many of the vital scenes in Europe, exercising over them a great and in several ways determining influence. The general public outside knows comparatively not much of the great role played by him in its extent and in intensity, for Benes has a strong preference for quiet methods. He is no showman. He avoids as much as possible figuring in films or geeting into popular headlines. His speeches offer little of sensation. He has not his eye to dramatic effect. He is at a minimum before popular gaze. And yet to-day he assumes a foremost position as a driving and controlling force of Europe's affairs and their future.

The story of his rise to his present position and the part he plays at present which is one of greatest international significance are as interesting as instructive. To realise these clearly one would do well to turn to the new book dealing with his career and role—"Benes Statesman of Central Europe" (Routledge: London. 12sh. 6d)—written by the distinguished historian, Professor Pierre Crabites.

"I have never seen Benes. I have not corresponded with him. I know but few of his intimates. There is not a drop of Slav blood in my veins. I have been led to write of him because I look upon him as being Central Europe's soundest statesman." With these words practically the author opens his study and review.

### FROM PEASANT BOY TO FOREIGN MINISTER.

Benes became the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia at the comparatively young age of 35. From great obscurity he jumped quickly to a leading position. He came from a peasant family and not a rich one. He had to work hard himself to support his education. Quite early in life, he came in contact with groups that actively and deeply concerned with Czech revival. Professor Masaryk, the most prominent figure among these discerned quickly the ability and worth of Benes. There soon developed a partnership between the two which has continued unbroken. Those were hard and tense times. A broad-based national emancipation movement was being quickly developed among the Czechs, a nation with a great and historic past, but who had come to fall under foreign domination. Austria, as the dominating external Power, kept a rigid control. Benes pondered on the past of his people to extent useful to feed confidence and hope and without falling to an attitude of mere contemplation or overlooking the study of modern developments and the importance of using them, estimated well the currents useful for national liberation, watched the choking effects of foreign domination, and became strongly consumed with the feeling to devote all his energy and mind for the emancipation of his people.

He did not allow his feeling to take the form of impotent rage. He worked along constructive lines, aware of the nature of the circumstances and barriers. But practical realism did not mean the exclusion of a bigger and wider ideal, of which he held a clear picture. Towards this he advanced as circumstances favoured or warranted. And when he felt that conditions had come to drive on to the goal he was quick in determining to make use of them for this purpose and most resolute and resourceful in keeping up the march to success, mastering difficulties with amazing energy and astounding ability, displaying often an almost uncanny skill and knowledge of men and affairs.

### BUILDER OF A STATE.

Benes was just thirty years old when the War broke out. He quickly realised the significance the latter event held for the emancipation of his people. He did not, however, oversee the strength of reverse currents. These he classified according to categories. The opening appeared as better and bigger with the battle of Marne. With that, Benes made up his mind. He held before him the picture of the Czechoslovak State to be established. With tact, perseverance and industry; studying well all the currents and cross-currents at play; estimating and dealing artfully and ably with different individuals in charge of affairs especially in Italy, France and England, a regular galaxy of them with varying attitudes and opinions, Clemenceau, quick and decisive, Poincare, firm and logical, Berthelot, understanding and helpful, Briand, wavering and unsettled, Lloyd-George, concerned greatly at a critical period with making a separate peace with Austria cutting across the plan of bringing to life the Czechoslovak State, General Smuts, England's expert on Central Europe who had his doubt whether Moravia was in Austria or Hungary, General Franchet d'Esperey, who opened separate negotiations with Hungary and confused Croatia Slovenia with Czechoslovakia, and a host of others; keeping well hold on the movement at home working in close co-operation with Masaryk and dexterously capitalising latter's great reputation, Benes advanced the claims of the Zecho-Slovak State by step, till by the end of the War, he had secured for it a recognition in many ways greater than that obtained by Poland or even by an existent State like Roumania. A remarkable performance and a great achievement. The moves taken to realise this, ably discussed and clearly described by Professor Crabites, at the same time, throw interesting side-lights of general political value, and as such, greatly add to the significance of his book.

### A SUCCESSFUL STATESMAN

The task of consolidating the new State called for skill and attention no less great than that needed for bringing it to existence. The problem was not an easy or light one. Currents of opposition were many. Persons with experience to take charge of affairs limited. Whole departments had to be created and manned afresh. Czechoslovakia, however, soon got over these and settled down as a stable State. A

Dr. Benes

great deal of the credit for this, particularly in settling various foreign complications, meeting the minority problem, and building a widely laid and efficient foreign service, goes to Dr. Benes. At present Czechoslovakia can claim as retaining well its stability, without having succumbed to upheavals that have over-powered many neighbouring States, maintaining a liberal tradition, and keeping a leading position in progressive outlook. The stability is well evidenced by the fact that Dr. Benes himself has continued without break as the country's Foreign Minister.

### AN INTERNATIONAL FIGURE.

To-day Benes is a very active force behind various international councils in Europe. Many new moves owe their origin to his initiative. He is a directing hand behind several others. He is hard at work at drawing plans and pushing them up to meet the great tension with elements of danger in various directions introduced and strengthened by new currents released and some developments in their wake which concern Czechoslovakia as well vitally. The drawing of the Little Entente (Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia) as a closely functioning unit is greatly his conception and work. He has kept a strong guiding hand in the evolution of the idea of the Balkan Union. He has maintained a grip in bringing some sharp turns in Italian policy. He is seen working indomitably for the plan of Danubian economic federation as a solution to the Austrian issue. His influence is keenly behind the new Franco-Russian negotiations.

He influences profoundly the run of big international discussions, silently and from behind the scenes. He is great at pulling chains leading to key positions. Behind all these, stand his close knowledge of the various currents at play. Benes is a great student. A man of wide scholarship. Master of many languages. His capazcity for work is immense. He is a great negotiator, extremely patient, but enormously determined. Recognizing well the value of close contacts, he never allows his State to be a mere pawn. As early as 1920, when France entered on negotiation with Hungary over the head of Czechoslovakia and vitally touching the interest of the latter, he took strong and independent action and brought out the Belgrade Treaty. In recent period when the Four Power Pact was drawn up, he got his aims advanced in effect, without fuming like Poland. Since then, he has been exerting great weight on the direction of many developments of great international significance and is now keeping a resolute and forceful hand in the direction of affairs in Europe.

### THE FUTURE

Czechoslovakia holds this month its general election. There is little doubt, whatever happens, of Dr. Benes returning again or continuing as the Foreign Minister. He stands out already as a dominant figure and force in European politics and the coming period is likely to bring him to greater significance. Professor Crabites's book is a publication of great contemporary interest and especially as an account of Benes's part in the direction of a national emancipation movement and creation of a State, a very useful contribution to political literature, well worth careful study.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# Ideal Of Seva Sadan Society

## Uplift Of Women, Reform Of Community And Service Of Humanity Constitute Main Objects For Which It Is Striving

**(Contributed)**

The Poona Seva Sadan Society has completed 25 years of its useful service to the community. The Seva Sadan was originally started by the members of the Servants of India Society for the uplift of Indian Women. Within 25 years of its existence the Seva Sadan has made rapid strides in its pioneer work. It has now several branches in the different parts of

**Syt. G. K. Devadhar.**

the country. It has about one thousand trained workers distributed all over the country. And there are about 2000 women and girls of all castes, creeds and races in its educational institutions.

The activities of the Seva Sadan may be classsified under three

**Shrimati Tarabai Patwardhan, Lady Superintendent of Poona Seva Sadan.**

different heads, namely: (1) Educational, (2) Social and (3) Medical, Mr. G. K. Devadher, its honorary organiser and Secretary, takes personal interest in its work, and he devotes special attention to the vocaticnal training for women. The idea appears to be primarily one of domestic economy, but is also conceievd in the spirit of economic independence of women. In other words, self-reliance on the part of women forms an important part of the training imparted to them in the Seva Sadan.

A perusal of the annual reports of the Seva Sadan would show the great progress made in the direction of the education of women in India as well as social reform and their status in the public life of the community.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

At the recent meeting of the workers, helpers and sympathisers of the Seva Sadan it has been decided to celebrate its silver jubilee in a fitting manner.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. G. K. Devadher said that the society has prepared a very elaborate silver jubilee album which contains more than 300 photos and pictures illustrating the tremendous work which the Society has been carrying on and nearly 300 pages of letterpress matter containing reports and views and opinions expressed by many writers and visitors, foreign as well as Indian. He further remarked that the Seva Sadan Society is a non-sectarion institution of the country, and undertakes to give vocational training to adult women of every community. In recognition of its non-sectarian and humanitarian character this society has so far been receiving help from all sections of Indian public.

In addition to several branches of the Society in the Bombay presidency there are branches of the Society in other parts of the country. Mr. Devadher proposes to undertake an organisational tour of upper India ,and he hopes that Hardwar and Ajodhia will soon have their own centres of the Seva Sadan Society.

INFANT WELFARE

Continuing, Mr. Devadher observed hat in addition to educational work there are other highly useful and beneficent activities undertaken by the Society in which it has attained a fair measure of success, in the form of assistance to poor mothers, and infants through Infant Welfare centres. These centres specialise ln sanitation, hygiene and medical aid. They distribute medicine, milk, and clothes free to the children of the poor. Besides this expectant mothers are given free advice and treatment at these countries. At present the Society conducts eight small maternity hospitals, a few nursing homes, dispensaries, and seven infant welfare centres. The Society has started a Rescue Home in Nasik. The starting more such homes is already under contemplation. It has also got some centers for Rural uplift work in the district of Poona.

TRAINING OF WOMEN WORKERS

The primary object of the Society, declared Mr. Devadhar, is to train women volunteers. Ashrams have been opened in which these volunteers are provided with free boarding and lodging. Efforts are made to train the inmates of the Ashram as nurses and teachers. They are taught English Gujerati, cooking, singing and embroidery work. Each Ashram is under the direction of a matron who is responsible for the management of the Ashram. All work has to be done by the inmates in order to give them training in domestic science.

After finishing the period of training inside the Ashrams, these inmates go to the outer world, and are expected not ony to live an honourable and pious life but also to utilise this training for the welfare of mankind.

## ANTI-EXECUTION LEADER

**The wealthy Mrs. Violet Van der Elst, photographed with a "Bobby" outside Wandsworth prison, England, when she led a protest against a recent execution there. Mrs. Van der Elst is leader of groups who opposed capital punishment in England, and leads numerous demonstrations.**


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# About Studios And Stars

## FROM INDIAN STUDIOS

### WADIA MOVIETONE

"Hunterwali" is director Homi Wadia's next gift to the picture-goers and it is expected to be completed within a fortnight. Miss Nadia appears in this picture and bears testimony to the truth of the saying "Love is Blind."

### IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY

Settings are being erected for Imperial's "Pujarini"--a Sulochana feature—now in the finishing stages. Fifteen artists, some of the qualified from the Bombay School of Art, have been engaged for the last eight months in designing clay-modelling and moulding numerous figures and friezes after Ajanta and Madura sculptures for this setting. The artists have been at pains to obtain verisimilitude in the work by preliminary sketching and photography of the original sculptures at Madura and Ajanta.

Mr. N. D. Sarpotdar's 'Chalta Putla" will be coming shortly at the Majestic. It will be a Frankensteinish fantasy featuring Dulari, Dattar and Chemist. Mr. Sarpotdar has also in hand "Jung Bahadur" a semi-historical stunt-picture featuring the stunt-artiste, Master Harischandra.

Mr. Moti B. Gidwani is well under weigh with his melodrama 'Wah-re-Doonya' featuring Gulam Mahomed and Zillo. Ramino Asher's "Laylo-Nihar"—a tale of Arabia—is almost ready.

### ADARSH CHITRA LTD.

Many times have Indian Films producers attempted to depict India's oriental splendour and ancient glory. But they have miserably failed in more than one way, by getting things mixed up.

It is really a commendable venture now, on the part of Sheth Govindas M.L.A., (of Jubbulpore), Sheth Dwarka Prasad Misra (Ex-Municipal President, Jubbulpore) and other brilliant artistes have come forward to found "Adarsha Chitra Ltd.." with the sole aim of producing pictures depicting India's past glory and grandeur coupled with artistic excellence. Sheth Govindas wrote the script for the screen, in his days of exile. It was really his ambition, as well as Sheth Misra's and Mr. Seal's to transfer his valuable work to the silver-screen more for the benefit of artistesan d the band of our educated young men and women, who could avail themselves of this unique opportunity. Under their supervision Sheth Govindas, Sheth Misra and Mr. Seal the shooting of "Dhuwan-Dhar" has commenced a few months back. The story is an incident of prehistoric days which was drawn from the sacred spots of Central Provinces. near about Jubbulpore, which is noted for the world-known glittering Marble Rocks and the sparkling Narbada waterfalls. The leading roles have been entrusted to chosen artistes such as Sri. Leela Shitnis B.A., (daughter of late (Prof. B. Nagarkar), Messrs. Bhargava B.A., LL.B., Dube, B.A., LL., Goya Prasad M.A., B.Sc. and Miss Oza, the amateur Dancer supported by Miss Kamala Varerkar, Miss Mira, and Messrs Banerji M.A., Vasant Thengdi, Kantilal Dave Babubhai. Palsikar and Pandye with a host of other cultured men.

### BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS

Mr. M. Bhavnani, who has to his credit quite a large number of popular silent and talkie films, (Vasantsena, Afzal, Gay Cavalier, the Mill or Mazdoor) has left the Ajanta Cinetone from April last, and is now independently producing talkies under the name of Bhavnani Productions. Shooting of his first picture "Bridegrooms Wanted" (Swanpa Swayamwar) has already started, at the Wadia Movietone studio. It is a full length musical comedy, wherein quite a new find, a heavywieght comedian Fattyprasad makes his debut...His very appearance will make even the most sober chuckle. Full of repartees in ryhmes it will be a novel type of entertainment, featuring the well known stars Miss Nargis, Mr. Vijaya Kumar, Mr. Nayampally, Mr. Parasher and others.

Bhavnani Productions will also present everytime a new cartoon with each new film, and for this purpose they engaged Mr. B. Gutshwager, an experienced cartoon producer, from the Ufa studios, Germany.

### ANOTHER FILM "ESSAY" PRIZE

"Amritmanthan", Prabhat Cinetone's picture, which was shown in Bombay successively for 30 weeks at one theatre was well appreciated. Famous Pictures of this city (Distributors of Prabhat Pictures) have announced an Essay Competition open to all. The competitors have been divided into 3 groups viz. "A" (Ladies), "B" (Students) and "C" (Others). The eassay is to be written either in Marathi or English. For each group, there are two prizes of Rs. 25 each, for the best essay in each section. In all the amount to be distributed is Rs. 150. The last date for entries is Wednesday the 12th June 1935. Full particulars of this competition have been given on the coupon form to be had from Famous Pictures Lamington Road Bombay 4, B.P. Samant & Co., 116, Charni Road, Bombay 4 or Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar.

### SHALINI CINETONE (KOLHAPUR)

Mr. Govindrao Tembe, the versatile musician has been working hard with his picture "Rajmukut" with Sundari in the leading role.

### DEBAKI BOSE PRODUCTIONS

Director Debaki Kumar Bose has just returned from Kolhapur after finishing his final shots of "Life-Is-A-Stage" or "Jivannatak."

Mrs. Durgabai Khote, Mr. P. Jairaj and Maruti Pailwan supported by Sheila, comedian Bannerji, Lachia and Mehera, have been doing their parts admirably. The picture is nearing completion.

### SENTINEL CINETONE (BOMBAY)

Mr. Saraiya has been busy with the out-doors of their initial picture, "Terror of Bombay" in Hindi, featuring Master Bachoo and the Sukdev daughters Mr. Chawan assisted by Bachoo wields the megaphone.

**A scene from "Life is a Sta ge" (Devki Bose production) forthcoming release.**

**An interesting "still" of Kumari Indira Devi from another forthcoming picture, "Woman of Ezra."**

### PERSIA ON THE SCREEN

Mr. Katrak, the veteran Screen-technician (Late of Sharda) who started the concern Mazda Sound Pictures, has been busy with a historical picture in Hindi Nissar-Ka-Sitara.

### PICTURES UNDER PRODUCTION

Both the Telegu and Tamil Talkies namely "Bhakta Kutchela' and "Sirutonda" are progressing at a top speed, in two different units, under the direction of Director Sadasivarao.

### PRABHAT STUDIOS

Recently the Prabhat Studio was visited by the world famous scientist of India, Sir C. V. Raman with Mrs. Raman, Dr. Mhajani, Principal, Fergusson College and some other distinguished guests. Sir Raman was given a hearty welcome, and was taken to every department in the studio. He took keen interest in the working of the art department and examined every machine.

Ekanath:—The work of Prabhat Gandharva produced has already commenced under the able direction of Mr. V. Shantaram. Pundit Narottam Vyas is handling the Hindi dialogues and Scenaries.

### SAGAR NEWS

Mr. Sarvottam Badami is back in Bombay with a new story from Mr. K. M. Munshi. It is a "Social". This story will find itself on celluloid very shortly. Sabitadevi plays the heroine. Mr. Chimanlal Luhar has completed the scenario of Mr. Munshi's social farce. He intends completing this picture soon. Mr. K. P. Ghose is busy with his Rajput story. While Mr. Mehboob has already started shooting of "Challenge" starring Mr. Kumar Yakub, Indira, and others.

The Sagar Studios' address is now 68, Napean Sea Road. Bombay 6.

## *"Alibi Ike" Location Work Exhausts Town's Supply Of Baseballs And Bats*

The location work of First National's "Alibi Ike" company at Fullerton, Calif., proved a bonanza to local sporting goods dealers, who are now sold out of all baseballs and bats and are awaiting replacement orders occasioned by the demand for Joe E. Brown's signatures on the implements of the national pastime. The Fullerton fans included a banker who purchased two dozen baseballs, which he had autographed and then presented, perhaps as bonuses of his staff. The run on the baseball and bats has ended in Fullerton with the return of the "Alibi Ike" unit to the First National studios, where the film will be completed next week under Ray Enright's direction.

Stars Vote on new name for new player—Now she's Myra Moore.

After a pool taken on the War-

From "Chalta Putla" with Kumari Dulari and Kumar Harischandra a forthcoming "Imperial" picture.

## PLAYERS FAVOUR HARD WORK

### Not Instant Stardom

BY LUIS ALONZO.

Whether it is good common sense that is dictating the policies of newcomers to Hollywood, or just a sign of the times is a matter for psychoanalyst to take up the next time he diagnoses picture people.

But the fact remains that there is a radical change in the behavior of aspirants to film honours. A few years ago, people brought in from New York, Europe or other foreign parts, were rushed to instant stardom with a speed that was dizzying.

To-day there is more caution on the part of newcomers who have seen the homeward trails crowded with broken and disillusioned players. They have heard tragic stories of how these ambitious and stage-trained people were suddenly rushed into an immediate fame for which they were unprepared—with a result pitiful to behold.

As a consequence of this condition, the newer crop of players are insisting on "gradual build-ups" in pictures which are relatively unimportant; in other words, "trial films" which serve the purpose of putting confidence into these youngsters as well as giving them the rudiments of the difficult technique of screen acting.

For the reason that stardom is the surest way to kill a career, Bing Crosby has always insisted on the title and the story of his Paramout films being more important than himself. You have never seen and perhaps never will, a picture in which the croonor is featured above the title.

Mae West, when she first arrived in Hollywood, insisted on a "trial film" and her producers started her out in "Night After Night"—a picture, incidentally, which first proved that she had the making of a first-rate star.

"My advice to youngsters is to take it easy if they want a long ride in the picture game," says Mae. "Quick starts are all right if you've got the courage to stand a couple of failures. You know a baby first learns to walk by creeping—and the came applus to any actress who wants to make good in the picture business.

Mary Ellis, who used to sing opposite Caruso and Chaliapin before she was 17, and who starred in London in "Strange Interlude" and for whom "Rose Marie" was written, carried this conviction with her whom she came to Hollywood.

Her trial film was "All the King's Horses" and since this showed she had a dead-sure chance, she consented to star in "Paris in Spring."

Katherine Hepburn, very sensible in matters pertaining to her career, made her start as inconspicuously as possible in "Bill For Divorcement", with John Barrymore, the film which projected her into immediate stardom.

The number of younsters who tried the quickest possible route to stardom—an immediate starring picture—is legion, and the tragedies number into the hundreds. A few of those names would include Lilian Harvey, Gwili Andre, Tala Birell, Jack Pearl and Ed Wynn—all competent players who were injured materially because they were pushed to film fame before audiences were ready to accept them.

In Bing Crosby's words: "The best policy for a newcomer to Hollywood is to take it easy—and I guess I believe that, because I've practised this policy for the last three years."

## HOLLYWOOD SHOPPERS

Hollywood enjoys gay social gatherings at the homes of famous stars, but when the glamorous folk of the screen really do have fun is in the rare intervals when they are allowed to "go to town" on a shopping trip.

Although the women take most of the honours in hunting for bargains, the screen's "he-men" are not far behind when it comes to finding good buys in desired articles..

Joan Crawford has a passion for department stores and is seldom recognized as she hunts through trinkets, wearing a pair of dark glasses and a high coat collar. In fact many a salesgirl has been startled to hear the Crawford voice commenting on a special bargain.

One of the unexpected people to be found in the dress departments of many Hollywood stores is Wallace Beery, who usually has his young daughter Carol Ann with him. She points out the things she likes and then Wally tackles the problem of dealing with the saleslady.

A startled clerk in a motor showroom recently looked up from his sparkplugs and wrenches to discover Gloria Swanson experimenting with a tool kit. When she found that the hammers, pliers and other implements seemed to be all right, the star purchased a set for her young son, Joseph.

Helen Hayes' big adventure when in Hollywood is to visit a neighbourhood vegetable market where the salesmen have as yet failed to recognize her. They address the star as "Mrs." or "Madam" and insist on showing her bargain bunches of garlic and onions.

"To make you big and strong," they declare, waving the vegetables before her.

Jeanette MacDonald likes antique shops, and passes hours examining rare objects.

Any bookstore is a magnet to Jean Hersholt, who enters one with the idea of buying a book and stays to argue with the proprietor about first editions.

Sporting goods stores are a "seventh heaven" to Clark Gable, especially just before one of his many hunting trips. He usually comes out loaded with riffes, shotguns, shells, boots and belts to add to his large store of shooting equipment.

## Warner Bros. First National Nominate Six Young Actresses For Stardom

The Warner Bros.—First National studios have just named six young actresses who will be groomed with a view to their becoming full-fledged stars in 1936 and 1937. These gifted and comely young women are Olivia de Haviland, Maxine Doyle, Dorothy Dare, June Martel, Nan Gray and Myra Moore. They will be known as "Warner Bros. Starlets". Three of the girls—Miss de Haviland, Miss Gray and Miss Moore—are not yet twenty-one. The other trio are just that age, or a year older.

Miss de Haviland is a protegee of Max Reinhardt. A brilliantly educated Los Gatos girl, she invaded Hollywood last summer and accepted the role of understudy to Gloria Stuart who was slated to portray the role of Hermia in Reinhardt's spectacular Bowl production of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." When Miss Stuart was unable to appear in it because of conflicting work in "Gold Diggers of 1935," Reinhardt gave her understudy the opportunity, and her performance was so outstanding that she was signed by Warner Bros.—First National for the film version, and also to a long-term contract. She is now acting as Joe E. Brown's leading woman in "Alibi Ike."

Maxine Doyle, a San Francisco girl, won fame in Washington, D.C., as "mistress of ceremonies" at the Earle Theatre there. She entered pictures a year and a half ago, and recently was Joe E. Brow leading woman in "6 Day Bike Rider." She also appeared in "Babbitt."

Dorothy Dare with Titian Hair, was a featured singer and dancer in New York musical shows when First National signed her to a screen contract some months ago. She has since appeared in "Happiness Ahead," "Sweet Adeline" and "Gold Diggers of 1935."

June Martel, a Chicago girl, came to films via the New York stage, where she scored as a comedienne. She has been in Hollywood only two months, and is playing the leading feminine role in her first picture, "Crashing Society," with Guy Kibbee, Zasu Pitts and Edward Everett Horton.

Nan Gray, a seventeen-year-old Houston (Texas) girl, came to Hollywood on vacation seven months ago, visited the Burbank studio and immediately was signed to a contract. She has just completed the ingenue lead in "Mary Jane's Pa," the latest film teaming Guy Kibbee and Aline MacMahon.

Myra Moore came to Hollywood a fortnight ago as June Grabiner. She is the twenty-year-old Chicago socialite daughter of Harry Grabiner, vice-president of the Chicago White Sox. She has made such an impression on studio executives in her screen debut in the Kay Francis film, "Stranded," that they predict a sensational career for her. She never has acted before.

ner Bros.—First National lot among stars, directors and writers in which they were asked to list their first and second choices of ten proposed new names of June Grabiner, young Chicago society girl who was signed by the studio last week. Myra Moore was decided on as most suitable to go up in lights. Miss Grabiner, therefore, will be known henceforward as Myra Moore. Miss Moore's entry into the film work was made following a visit to First National with her father, who is President of the Chicago White Sox baseball team. Her first picture role will be in "Stranded" with Kay Francis

# FROM HOLLYWOOD

Margaret Sullavan has been borrowed from Universal Pictures by Paramount for the Stark Young drama, "So Red the Rose" which will go into production shortly. Pauline Lord of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" and Fred Stone, great favorite of the American theatre. will be co-featured. King Vidor will direct the production as his first assignment since he was recently awarded a Paramount contract. Maxwell Anderson wrote the screen play.

* * * *

Louise Beavers, Negro actress who scored with a fine performance in "Imitation of Life" with Claudette Colbert, has been signed by Paramount for a featured supporting role in "Annapolis Farewell". Henry Hathaway of "Bengal Lancer" fame will direct and Sir Guy Standing, also of "Lancer" cast will play leading role. It ought to be good!

* * * *

Some months ago, Mae West vehemently announced that women looked absurd in trousers, and that she, for one, would never wear them, come whay may. But just to prove that even Mae changes her mind, the star appears, during a sequence (believe it or see it—borrowing from Mr. Ripley) of "Goin' To Town" her latest film, with the famous Westian curves in a typical cowboy outfit. And does she look dashing? Wait until you see for yourself.

* * * *

And then there's the tale of Carl Brisson and the little white gardenias, which the actor recounted upon his return from a recent vacation trip to Hawaii. When Carl arrived in Honolulu, he immediately plunged into a hot tub, where he lay for some minutes, loudly and cheerily singing the popular song about the little white gardenia, which he introduced in "All the King's Horses." The Hawaiian valet, puttering around the hotel suite, lent a careful ear to the Brisson song, and then vanished for a time. Wen Carl finally emerged from his bath, he discovered the rooms filled—not with one—but dozens of little white gardenias. The valet thought he was asking for them.

* * * *

Ian Keith currently featured with Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon in Cecil B. De Mille's "The Crusades" at Paramount will appear opposite Helen Hayes in the Chicago engagement of the stage success, "Mary of Scotland" as soon as he finishes his Crusaders role.

* * * *

One of the resplendent kings in "The Crusades" approached Nina Moise, dialogue advisor on the new DeMille spectacle, as the company was "breaking up" for lunch. Taking off his jewelled crown, he said, "Hey Nina, I left my money at home. Will you lend me 50/ for lunch?" Miss Moise smilingly handed over the money.

"Imagine a king not being able to pay for his lunch" said a bystander, after the actor had departed. "Who is he, Nina?"

She looked a bit puzzled. "I don't remember his name," said she, "but he is the King of Hungary!"

# Books And Their Writers

## STUDIES IN INDIAN EDUCATION

**"STUDIES IN INDIAN EDUCATION." By H. N. Wanchoo, Inspector of Schools, Benares Division, U.P. Published by the Allahabad Law Journal Press, Pages 209, Royal 8vo. Price:**

Those of the readers of "Bombay Chronicle" who attended the All-Asia Educational Conference at Benares in 1931 will recognise in Mr. Wanchoo, the author of the book under review as the gentleman who was in charge of a particularly instructive section of the educational exhibition arranged on the occasion. Among the material collected by him while in England, and displayed in the exhibition, one could at once notice things evidencing an observant eye and critical judgment and the "studies in Indian Education" carried a marked impression of these qualities. One would disagree with Mr. Wanchoo in several places, and the author himself says: "no finality is claimed for any of the results achieved," but one would still read the chapters with care for they came from the pen of one who has, unlike many an Inspector, thought, acted, watched and revised.

The studies cover a very wide field from experiments in rural schools to ideals of University education and it would be difficult to give an adequate idea of the contents in a short review, and we shall not attempt the task. We would only say that an amount of wisdom is contained between the thick pasteboard covers and the book deserves perusal by every one interested in the problem of Indian education.

Unfortunately the different chapters have but little connexion with each oher. Some six of them are papers read or addresses given before gatherings of teachers and the rest are more or less disconnected essays. The volume therefore lacks the continuity which one likes to notice in a book and interesting as many of these essays are one keeps the book down with a feeling of dissatisfaction. If the book gets into a second edition it is suggested the chapters should be recast to give the volume the appearance of a treatise.

M. R. PARANJPE.

## "DRASHTI"

Has journalism in India attained the status of a self-respecting and stable profession? Is it not still living on the sufferance of those who control its destinies through their purse-string, or command of official power or by exploiting the partiotic sentiments of the members of the profession? "Is there any sense in demanding abstract unreasoning faith and high idealism and technical efficiency from a most miserably paid and scornfully treated body of public servants?" pertinently asks the editor of "Drashti" in the latest issue of that journal, apropos the remarks of Sjt. Mrinal Kanti Bose president of the Indian Journalists' Association, on "the folly of the attitude of leaving journalism in India in its present state of inefficiency on the ground that the inefficient journals do not pay adequate wages." The "Drashti" rightly points out that "Economic instability is neither the condition precedent nor the test for employment of, or social or national service from the journalist"

Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil, editor of the Journal, reviewing the work of the First International Congress of Music held at Florence last year, stresses, in another article, the one lesson which is being increasingly borne in upon all artists in every comer of the world—namely, that the world of art can no longer be segregated from the work-a-day world. Among the other interesting contributions appearing in the journal are Kumari Kunti Parijat's thought-provoking article, entitled "Are Women Invalids?" "Structural Technique of Industrial Germany" by Heinrich Gesell. "Music Bengali and Hindustani" by B. K. Ghose, and "Are Film Producers Nationally Responsible?" by one intimately connected with the industry. The pictorial side of the journal illustrates the beauty of dances which one can see almost every day in Indian streets, if only one has the eye to see their intrinsic merits.

## A Text-Book Of Essays

ESSAYS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS. By a University Medalist: Published by Ram Narayan Lal, Allahabad. Re 1.

The book is meant for those who are to compete for higher service examinations and contains wide information on the subjects dealt with. The range of subjects is also wide and varied including the problems of life and society, government and politics. That the book has gone in a second edition within a short period of two years is an indication of its popularity among the candidates.

K. G. W.

## A Recovery Plan For Bengal

A RECOVERY PLAN FOR BENGAL. By S. C. Mitter, B.Sc. (London), M.L.C.

About the need for an economic planning there cannot be two opinions. The economic position of India is getting seriously imperilled. Speaking for Bengal alone the author points out that in the two staple crops of jute and rice in Bengal, during the last four years the value fell by roughly 120 crores a year Under such depressing conditions wnat are the chances for fresh industrial activity?

No economic planning can be successfully worked out unless the efforts of the people are actively supported by the resources of the Government. Economic planning came into fashion or became well-known after the partial success of Russia's great experiment; but in Soviet Russia the interests of the people and the Government are identical. In fact the Government exists merely to carry out the wishes and the plans of the people. In India it is not so. The Ottawa Pact is a glaring instance in point. The Provincial Governments will undoubtedly encourage improvements in agriculture and industries, but the Central Government with its autocratic powers in matters relating to currency, customs, railway freight, tariff, etc. can undo all the beneficent efforts in a minute. The author of the book has tried to be very optimistic.

We agree with Sir Rabindranath Tagore that Mr. Mitter has taken immense trouble in gathering detailed information about all departments of industries. Unfortunately information alone does not carry us very far. The one factor that matters most is Finance, and industrial as well as agricultural banking is indissolubly linked up with the policies of the Central Government.

The author has given an estimate of initial as well as running expenses for cottage and large scale industries. This is certainly useful but the level-headed Gujarati knows that in actual practice things do not work out as simply as the encyclopedias tempt us to believe.

Foreign competition with the help of subsidies, rebates, currency manipulations and other tricks is a factor of greater importance than Finance. This factor may upset many of our calculations.

The bock deals with the improvement of our agricultural crops such as rice, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, tea and many others; with jute as a very important crop for Bengal. Fruit culture which is increasing by leaps and bounds, dairy and poultry farming receive due attention.

It is impossible to give enough information on each subject in one book, and it would have been wiser to drop such matters as rural indebtedness, irrigation, industrial research, museum, and primary education.

Very useful (and tempting) information is given under the heads of cottage, small and big industries. With a real solid wave of Swadeshism all these industries could be developed. There is no doubt that the big industries have come to stay, they will develop in number and size. At the same time there is enough scope for cottage industries. It is estimated that there are approximately 400,000 of people engaged in hand-weaving in Bengal. If proper improvements are made in their looms and their marketing organised on co-operative principles, it is estimated that in this one industry alone the people would increase their earnings by 15 to 16 crores of rupees annually. What has been said above of the handloom industry may also apply to various other indigenous industries of Bengal.

On the whole the book is likely to be useful for reference.

S. B. M.

## "THE STARS LOOK DOWN"

THE STARS LOOK DOWN. By Dr. A. J. Cronin. Victor Gollancz. 8sh. 6d.

The novelist who has a creed to preach even though it be indignation at the rank injustices of the social order, an indignation which most intelligent people share these days must find himself hampered by a certain deadness which must necessarily accompany the expression of dogmatic political views. In "The Stars Look Down" although a definite plea is made for Socialism so much of live human material is presented alongside with consummate skill that the characters seem to be far more vital and important than the views they express. This is not a novel as the moderns understand it—patches of morbid introspection. Amateur psychological comments on the sex-life of neurotics—but an epic of seven hundred pages each one of which is rendered absorbing by the theme, the obvious sincerity of the writter and his ability to make a real issue out of his subject. Richard Barras, Jenny, David Fenwick, Arthur Barras, Martha come out of the dissecting room of Dr. Cronin's cerebrum vigorous, vital, active and more alive than life itself. The picture of a profit-hungry, capitalist owner of a mine ruthlessly oblivious of the safety of his employers, of the consequent disaster in the mines, of the victims flooded in and dying for want of food and air, of the people reduced to misery and despair by unemployment is overwhelming in its general effect and the moving reality of the whole will be apparent to all but "the hopelessly insensitive or obtuse."

"The Stars Look Down" is a book to keep, a novel for the serious and intelligent reader who wants something that will survive the "feverish traffic of the circulating library." It is brilliant, realistic, human and of the substance of life itself—an act of Faith, a Testament of Idealism and as such the gospel of a creed which must commend itself to the human heart for all time.

H. C. V.

*(Continued on page 20.)*

## MARXISM EXPLAINED

Marx, Engels—Marxism: By V. I. Lenin: Published by International Publishers) New York: Price 1.75.

This a collection of the articles written by the great revolutionary who rescued Russia from the effete Liberalism of Kerensky and saved the country for Socialism. Of all the publications of his writings, the present book must rank at the top and must be taken as the most important. "Marxian theory" and "Leninist tactics"—these are the accepted slogans of the Radical Socialist Movement the world over. In these articles Lenin explains himself and the protetarian struggle and tasks of those engaged in it in a manner that is most precise and easy of understanding. The confusion of thought that percolated into accepted Marxists like Kautsky on the eve of the Great War which resulted in their "desertion" of "Marxism," the role of Second International (Amsterdam) which indulges in apparently Marxian terms in its propaganda, the revisionist deviation and the mere materialists, who indulge in withering sarcasam at man's interference with the economic law of change—all these are dealt with by Lenin in one or other of the articles reprinted in this book form. Lenin disarms every one of the above variety by an analysis peculiarly his own.

For the first time Lenin's important article on Marx and Marxism originally written for the Granat Encyclopaedia is printed in full in this volume. Then the treatment of the 'national' question from the Marxian standpoint raises interesting points which should attract attention in India. It is a well-known precept that every action is historically conditioned; but action must also be based on a profound analysis and understanding, as Lenin says, of the "social order and, consequently, of the class structure" of the country. To accept a purely theoretic or dialectic analysis of a problem and take it as the historic condition for action, is to ignore the fundamental tactics of the struggle. "What the Marxian Method," as the preface to the present edition says, "really demands is the study of the concrete peculiarities of the situation of the struggle of classes, the trend of their development and practical revolutionary activity on this basis." For a correct understanding, therefore, of Marx, Engels and Marxism there cannot be a more authoritative book than the present volume of Lenin's articles brought together.

# Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

*Syt. Kasturbhai Lalbhai Speaks—Of Art In Ahmedabad—Intellectuals And Civic Art—Sinecure Scholarship—Universal Arts League—Elephanta Catastrophe—Ancient Monuments In Western India—Indifferent Attitude*

Syt. Kasturbhai Lalbhai is, assures a press correspondent, "exceedingly jealous of the good name of his city." Ahmedabad does not take interest solely in textile industry. "On the contrary, our people are," maintained Syt. Kasturbhai, "taking up painting, music and the other arts to an extent never known before." The visitor to the city, we are told, finds this phenomenon obvious and "in keeping with the rapidly changing way of life of the city, another outstanding feature of which is the fact that the successful business man in the last few years has learnt to spend his money." Similar reference to interest in art fostered by some of the leading businessmen in Ahmedabad, notably, Sir Chinubhai and Syt. Ambalal Sarabhai was, it may be recalled, made at the time Uday Shankar visited the city.

**CIVIC ART**

If art is, as it seems to be, reaching civic consciousness, it is a healthy sign. But one must look forward to the day when civic consciousness in art develops the freedom and strength to assert its importance in the daily life of the city. The day has been delayed. It has long been overdue. It is the task, unquestionably, of wideawake intellectuals in Ahmedabad to develop civic consciousness in art by well-planned, specific, programmes of art reconstruction.

The task has been, it is sad to observe, practically neglected by them. This is all the more deplorable in view of the fact that Ahmedabad holds, as it were, the key position in matters of cultural activities in the province. It is one of the recognised centres of Gujarat i learning and scholarship. It is, unlike this city, homogenous in language. It is endured with a rare heritage of art traditions and treasures—in architecture, sculpture and the art-crafts.

**FUTILE LEARNING**

And, yet, it is sad to reflect, that its intellectuals, literary and scholarly institutions, have made no tangibly practical effort to utilise scholarship for any well thought out plan or scheme of art reconstruction. There have been, for nearly three decades innumerable "parishads," exhibitions and literary discussions that have led nowhere nearer to the recognition of the nation-wide necessity of art and cultural reconstruction. Sine cure scholarship has, in Gujarat, as in almost every province in India been permitted to keep itself untouched and unstirred by the aspirations of the time, by the modern spirit in art and cultural reconstruction. It is, perhaps, true that the successful businessman spends more time and money than he used to in art. It is evident also that the successful artist, however rare the phenomenon, and his "patron" and pleader are taken in processions, offered garlands, bouquets and speeches in greater spectacular profusion than he has been accustomed to.

**INDISCRIMINATE EUOLOGIES**

And, it may be that the successful artist, like the successful businessman or rather like all successful people, secures lengthier eulogies and vast space in "progressive" periodicals. Perhaps, Gujarat, to judge by what has often been fondly described as its "metropolis", has not been particularly different in its attitude towards art. But the entire, almost servile and ignorant dependence of Gujarati intellectuals in regions of art, not excluding ignorance of their own infinitely rich region and heritage of art, is feature peculiar to Gujarat. What has Gujarati scholarship actually achieved to remove the slur? What have the intellectuals in Ahmedabad, often advertised as the cultural capital of Gujarat, practically attempted to bring Gujarati scholarship in close and fruitful contact with art, artists and craftsmen?

**INTELLECTUAL INERTIA.**

What have they accomplished specifically, to co-ordinate, to direct literary and scholarly activities towards the manifold problems of nation-wide art reconstruction that has for nearly half a century awaited—in vain—their attention time, resources and energy?

**SINCURE SCHOLARSHIP.**

The days of sinecure scholarship, of scholarship that romances profitably and safely about the past untouched by and unhelped to the present, should now be numbered and extinguished. India is not a country that can any longer afford to maintain the intellectual luxury. The Universal Arts League has, by its timely communication to the press, rendered invaluable service. It reminds scholars and scholarly institutions in India of the definite national obligations they have been apt and accustomed to overlook.

**ELEPHANTA DISASTER.**

Public support, sympathy and finance secured by them could be justified on no other pretext. It is not enough that they should continue to romance or quibble about the past. It is significant that the Director-General of Archaeology has even after months of reported damage to the sculptures at Elephanta and at other places in the "coastal districts" of Western India issued no communication for informing the public as to the exact nature and extent of the reported injuries to the "Trimurti" and similar sculptures at Elephanta. It is right, therefore, that the Universal Arts League should call upon art and cultural institutions all over the country to see that the monuments of ancient Indian art are properly preserved "for the guidance and inspiration of creative artists and students of culture" all over the world.

**MOHEN-JO-DARO RELICS.**

The Universal Arts League has, moreover, drawn pointed attention to the fact that the Mohen-jo-Daro antiquities have not found place in the Prince of Wales Museum. Why?

How is it that the Museum and learned institutions have so long remained silent about it? What is, precisely, the reason? The manner i nwhich ancient monuments of historic and art importance in Western India have been consistently overlooked is no tribute to the intellectuals in the Presidency. It is a direct outcome of the sinecure scholarship which reaps its safe profits but is accustomed to acknowledge no national obligations. It is time, however that scholarship in Western India justified its extravagant existence. The forthcoming Modern History Congress in Poona will. let us hope, attempt to solve or at least define the question.

## Mlle F. G. VAZIRI

The Iranian Film Artiste expresses her views on Indian film conditions.

# *Mlle. VAZIRI—IRANIAN FILM ARTISTE Discusses Film Conditions, Indian Women And Iranian Art*

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

Mlle. F. T. Vaziri, busy at present with an Iranian film-play "Black Eyes," is a personality. Her English is certainly not better than her French. She has lived, studied and worked in Paris. And, if you do not know Persian, you must be reconciled to her lisps in English. It is not fluent. Not seldom there is obvious search for the right word. But she is precise in her thoughts and forces expression into understanding by that precision.

IRANIAN MUSIC.

Iranians are, she told me, more strongly biased towards music than, say, painting or sculpture. Col. Ali Nagi Khan Vaziri as director of the Musical Institute in Persia has reconstructed Iranian music. He has brought system and reform and introduced notations and the written score.

Kamal-ul-mulk is one of the outstanding painters of modern Iran. Hassan Ali Khan Vaziri, the brother of the great musical director, is another of the well-known artist. And, Darvish who recently exhibited his "miniatures" in Bombay was also one in the front rank.

IRANIAN DANCING.

Iranian dancing had, of course, its distinguishing traits. But it was a combination, Mlle. Vaziri observed. of elements of several races. It had been decidedly influenced by European dancing and had in it also Caucassian elements.

INDIAN WOMEN CLEVERER THAN MEN.

She is the first Iranian film star and, she said with apparent determination, she aspired to remain first in everything she undertook. This sparkling determination seemed to be strangely reminiscent of newly-awakened militant womanhood. The impression was confirmed when she remarked that she found Indian women were cleverer than Indian men.

INDIAN FILM CONDITIONS

Her experience of film conditions, particularly in Indian studios is not altogether dissimilar from that of most of those outside the country who visit them. She finds that the atmosphere there is generally, not greatly encouraging to artistes. There are, of course, exceptions, rare exceptions. But, as a rule. there is little or next to nothing that would, she believes, inspire artistic advancement.

ARTISTIC WEALTH UNEMPLOYED

What seemed to surprise her most was, however, the fact that so little of the artistic wealth, in Indian art and architectural monuments, costumes, music and the dance found its appropriate place in Indian studios and pictures. There was so little discerment so little taste.

The art possibilities of the Indian film were left, she noticed the strange irony, with foreigners who seemed to be more conscious and more eager and able to explore them.

IRAN IS EAGER TO KNOW INDIA

Iran was, she concluded, quite eager to know first-hand about India. Her people, their ancient civilization and culture their customs were all great interest to Iran. India once had great contact with Iran. There was no reason why she should not have them now. Mlle. Vaziri preferred to work in India rather than in the West. She liked to act in pictures which gave her scope to express her talents. But seemed to be rather unkindly disposed towards religious or mythological pictures. Mlle. Vaziri is also a well-known writer in Iran. She writes on literary and social subjects, in French and Persian as effectively as she discusses film conditions.

# SILHOUETTES COMPETITION RESULTS

**There were Eighty-Four all correct entries. All the prizes have been amalgamated and the sum of Rs. 1000/- is divided equally among the following Eighty-Four successful competitors each getting Rs. 11-14.**

1. D. N. KOLHATKAR, C|o N. E. L. & P. Co., Ltd., Kamptee Road, NAGPUR.
2. ROSHANALI HAJI DAWOOD-BHOY, C|o Ebrahim Alimahomed, Habib Building, Pala Gali, BOMBAY 9.
3. GIRDHARLAL JAGJIVANDAS LAKHANI, Hari Bhuwan, Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, BOMBAY 7.
4. BAIMAI F. ANTIA, Dhun Building, CROSS ROAD, DADAR.
5. L. R. DANDEKAR, VERSOWA.
6. VIMALA VALLABHDAS MEHTA, 118, New Chinch Bandar Road, BOMBAY 9.
7. H. MUKUND, Old Pradhan Building, Room No. 10, Poibawdi, PAREL.
8. S. THOMAS, Lowag Mansion, 6, Kurla Post Office, KURLA.
9. D. T. PATANKAR, 193, Shukarwar Peth, POONA 2.
10. V. P. PARANJPE, Angre's Wadi, GIRGAON.
11. FRENY D. MULLAN, C|o The Parsee Music Institute, CHIRA BAZAAR,
12. Mrs. V. D. MADGAVKAR, Laxmi Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.
13. T K PAWAR, Aswale Nivas, Dongri Jail Road, BOMBAY 15.
14. JOSEPH F. D'MELLO, Noor Building, Mori Road, MAHIM.
15. N. S. AIYAR, 106, Medows Street, FORT.
16. SONI MULJEE HIRA, Vithalwadi, Tel Gali, BOMBAY 2.
17. M. D. SASDEV, Shanti Bhuvan, Old Hanuman Lane, BOMBAY.
18. A. D. KOKRAVALI, Malcolm Baug, JOGESHWARI.
19. S. F. KAGALWALLA, C|o The Crown Electric Printing Works, 111, Esplanade Road, FORT.
20. HIRABAI A. LALA, Dalal Building,, LAMINGTON ROAD.
21. CHAMPABAI CHUNILAL SHAH, Vijay Co-operative Society Ltd., Maneck Villa, MULLAND.
22. Mrs H. NICHOLLS, 7, Clare Road, BYCULLA.
23. SULTAN A. DAMA, 44, Samuel Street, BOMBAY 9.
24. T. V. RAO, D2 S. I. Building, MATUNGA G. I. P.
25. ABDULBHOY SAMSUZIA, Shiraz Building, Thabbu Street, BOMBAY 3.
26. KETTY D. SHROFF, Dhun Villa, MULUND.
27. E. H. DADACHANJI, Muncherji Seth Building, Tardeo Road, TARDEO.
28. M. K. TOPRANI, Sea View, Godbunder Road, VILLE PARLE.
29. SHIRINBAI FAZULHUSEIN, A. A. Khokhawalla, Sehri Manzil, Room No. 27, NAL BAZAAR.
30. B. B. VARDE, Mantri Building, Gamdevi, BOMBAY 7.
31. F. C. BILLIMORIA, Moos Building, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
32. K. R. NAIR, Postal Department, TRICHUR.
33. HARI SADASHIV PHADKE, 36, Ghod Bunder Road, MALAD.
34. JEHANGIR B. BHARUCHA, Plumber's House, Near Cama Baug, KHETWADI.
35. LAURENCE LEINSTER, Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, BOMBAY.
36. G. D. SHROFF, 11, Vanka Mohalla, CHIRA BAZAAR,
37. ABDUL HAMID KHAN, Power House, G. I. P. PAREL.
38. R. B. JOSHI, 638, Parsee Colony, DADAR.
39. RASHIKLAL HARKISHAN-DAS, GORDIA, Madhav Baug New Chawl, C. P. TANK.
40. JAMSHED D. GAE, 268, Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao.
41. T. B. RELVANI, Advocate, SION.
42. HIRANAND SAIGAL, (Pleader), Kattra Khushabian, Magaina (Jhang), PUNJAB.
43. Mrs. VASANTLILA VASU, C|o Mr. V .M. Vasu, PORBUNDER
44. N. R. KARKARIA, 8, Motibai Street, TARDEO
45. PETER RODRIGUES, Jivaji Building, Bapty Road BOMBAY 8.
46. Miss M. D. BUHARIWALLA, Adenwalla Building, Mathew Road, BOMBAY 4.
47. APPASAHEB P., C|o D. V. Pitale, 33-35, Sonapur Street. BOMBAY 2.
48. Miss F. A. PARDIWALLA, Shaikhbhai Building, Colliwada, Bhandari Street, BOMBAY 3.
49. SRI VATSADHER, 581, Kolsawadi, KALYAN.
50. H. R. DALAL, Dubash House, Fort Street, FORT.
51. SHERKHAN M. YUSUF, Khal Road, JUNAGADH.
52. DESRAJ, C|o Dhanpatmal Jawaladas, Bankers, PYDHOWNIE.
53. Mrs. C. S. MOGRELIA, Habib House, Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY.
54. Shrimati MANIBEN ITCHHA-RAM BHAVSAR, Post Khatalwada, SANJAN.
55. RODA S. DHENUGARA, 510|512, Zavery House, CHIRA BAZZAR.
56. JOSEPH PERCIVAL FRANKLYN, 50, Khar Road, KHAR.
57. JOGINDRASINGH, 61, Banganga, BOMBAY 6.
58. Mrs. J. H. DINSHAW, Sakerwadi, Nawab Tank Road, MAZAGAON.
59. G. SUBBARAO, Medical Officer Aurangabad Jail, DECCAN.
60. R. K. DHOPADKAR, 736A, Parsee Colony, Street No. 4. BOMBAY 14.
61. Mrs. MANJULABAI S. PATIL, Chandrabai Bhuwan, West Wing, MAZAGAON.
62. MANILAL PARSHOTTAM TAMAKUWALLA, Desai Bazar, Ranchod Lane, KARACHI.
63. H. V. R. IYENGAR, Accountant, Telephone Dept, JALNA.
64. JAL ARDESHIR LALA, 6, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
65. BACHUBHAI SHUKAL, Ansari Road, VILLE PARLE.
66. ALBERT AGUIAR. 27, K' Villa, THANA.
67. KAIKHUSHROO R. DAVAR, Bombay House, Bruce Street, FORT.
68. D. M. NADKARNI, Import Export Dept., New Custom House, BOMBAY.
69. SOONA R. DHARWAR, 38, Tardeo Road, BOMBAY.
70. Mrs. ANANDRAO BHAURAM RAOTE, Raote Building 1st Bhatwadi, GIRGAUM.
71. Mr. S. DOSABHOY, 55, Parel Road, PAREL.
72. SALEBHOY ABDULALI, BHAVNAGARWALLA, 50, Pakmodia Street, BHINDI BAZAR.
73. DAYALJI D. NAIK, Rama Mansion, Tejpal Road, GAMDEVI.
74. NATWARLAL HARGOVIND PANCHOLI, C|o D. M. Acharya & Bros., Bunder Road, KARACHI.
75. MOOLCHAND CHANDUMAL DHANSINGANI, Chandumal Building, Jail Road, Hirabad Quarters, HYDERABAD, Sind.
76. Miss COOMI S. D. ENGINEER, Vazir Mansion, Babulnath Road, CHOWPATTY.
77. JAYANT C. MEHTA, Bruel Company, Taj Building, BOMBAY.
78. ITCHARAM V. KAPADIA, Udhwa, Post SANJAN.
79. NAGARLAL HANUBHOY, School Master, Salungpur Hanumanji, via BOHAD STATION.
80. PRABHULAL J. JOSHI Raipur Kapadiwad, AHMEDABAD.
81. SAMUEL MOSES, Rutton House, Rebsch Street, JACOB CIRCLE.
82. Mrs. JAIJEE P. DALAL, Sea Breeze, B. J. Road, BANDRA.
83. B. J. MISTRY, Post Karadi, Jalalpur, SURAT.
84. P. N. ABHYANKAR, 412, Shanwar Peth, POONA 2.

## CORRECT SOLUTION.

| Illustrations | Illustrations |
|---|---|
| A | 12 |
| B | 8 |
| C | 10 |
| D | 11 |
| E | 6 |
| F | 2 |
| G | 15 |
| H | 3 |
| I | 14 |
| J | 9 |
| K | 7 |
| L | 5 |
| M | 4 |
| N | 13 |
| O | 1 |

# MUSIC BENGALI AND HINDUSTHANI

(By B. K. GHOSE)

The first thing which strikes the mind in speaking about the music of Bengal is her manifold aspect. There are four principal classes of music current in Bengal—rural songs, Bhajan (the songs which are mainly religious.) Dr. Tagore's song and Modern songs in Hindusthani style.

It is really a rare experience to listen to the songs of the villagers in Bengal. The composition of their songs is very simple. There are no complicated conceptions and they deal with ordinary incidents but still they have got their own distinct novelty. Generally, when the farmers are ploughing or gathering corn in the field under the rays of the scorching sun and the boatsman sails on the river under the extensive skies. They sing with the full pitch of voice and their whole heart and mind have been tuned to music. You will if you listen to them that their songs have washed away all earthly taint they toil hard from morn till night. Their songs do not speak of anything that would be bitter. This is why their music speaks of detachment from this physical world in which we live. They do not know neither care for the science and art of music and I think because it does not consciously follow any fetters of science, it is distinctly charming in its naivelte. As there is free movement in their music you will get touch of life and their natural simple livelihood has given them value and meaning. At the present moment rural songs are the most popular songs in the big cities of Bengal like Calcutta and Dacca. Its novelty has moved the most detached high brows to the folk-art. They have taken a fancy to it. But I doubt whether it will survive. It took its birth in solitude under the open sky and open air. The drawing rooms might kill it. We may get its body, its letter, but its spirit will remain with the villagers, in the villages.

Bengal is famous for her "Bhajan" song which is old as her birth. She has produced so many spiritual giants as Chandicas, Jaydev, Shree Chaitanya and many others and every one of them came with a creative genius and spiritual mind and they had given a new light to the "Bhajan" songs. Every one of them made the "Bhajan" songs more prosperous and rich, Bengali "Bhajan" songs have contributed to the wealth of Bengali literature without which it would have remained decidely impoverished. "Bhajan" songs are the best medium for the devotee's worship of God. These songs help the devotees to concentrate their mind to Him. Music by nature has a good command over the mind especially these "Bhajan" songs are touching. The beautiful composition of these songs, its spiritual sentiments and emotion elevate the mind of the singer. These "Bhajan" songs have a nobility in composition and characterisation in "sur." Most of the "Bhajan" songs of Bengal are based on "Vaisnav" philosophy. Vaisnav poets have composed innumerable "Bhajan" songs of lofty sentiments.

Truly speaking Dr. Tagore's music is the most popular music in Bengal. Those who are in touch with Dr. Tagore's literature will agree with me that he combines in himself the noble qualities of a philosopher, poet, critic and eassayist. So it will not be unbecoming to say that he is one of the great living thinkers and seer. Naturally, his composed songs are very philosophical to be more clear I should say that in his compositions we find a touch of his poetic mind.

The salient features of his music are that the singer should think over the idea of the song which the poet intends to express. In Dr. Tagore's music there is enough independence for the singer to move and with that liberty the singer will be able to manifest the inner idea of the song.

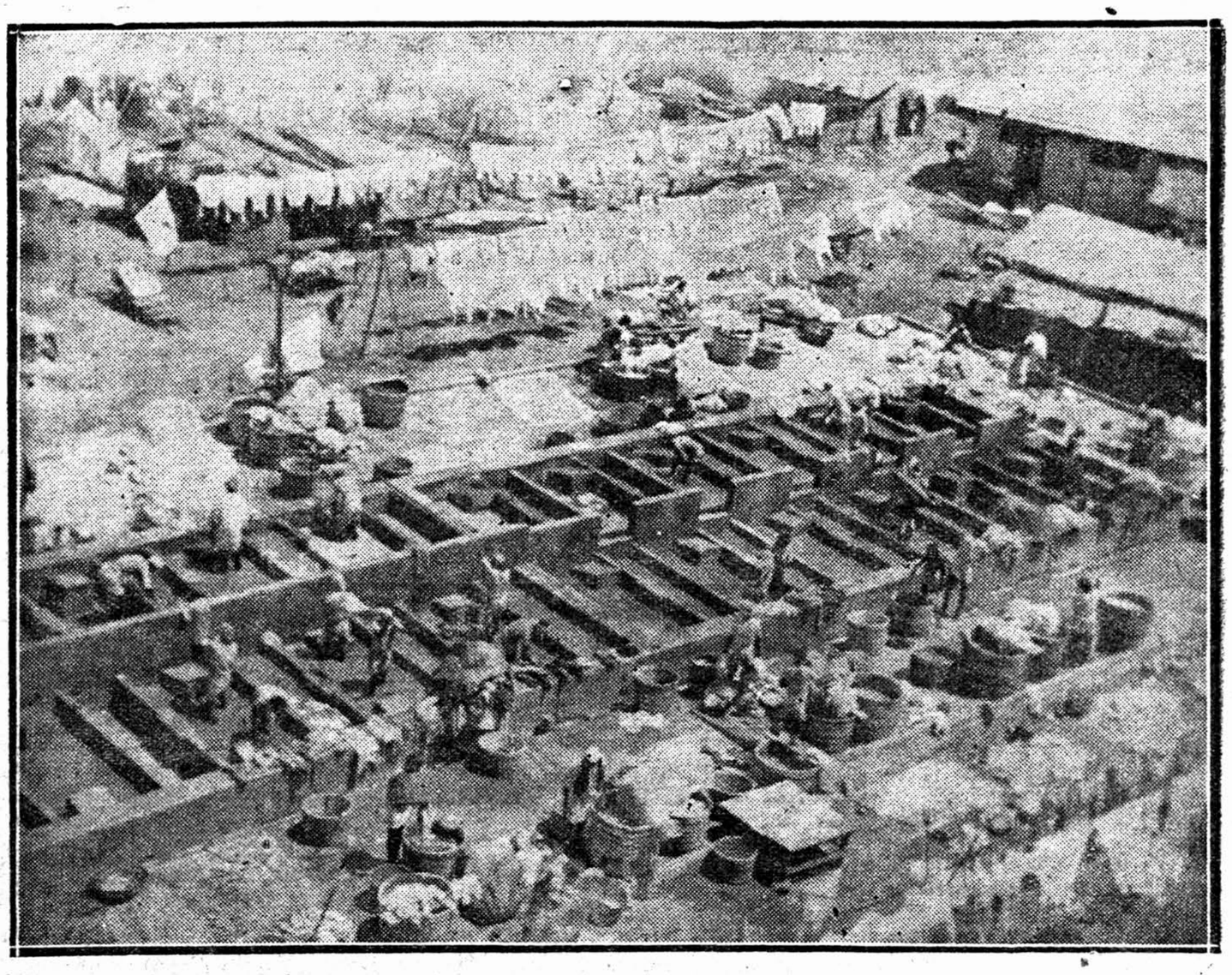
Frankly speaking, he has rescued the music from the grip of the illeterate musicians. In singing Dr. Tagore's song, the musician should pay more attention to the idea of the song and less to the technique. In a particular song where the poet intends to express one particular idea, there if the singer introduces other feelings than that he would be a total failure.

Now let us see Hindusthani music side by side. There are five principal kinds of songs in Hindusthani music. (1) Dhrupad, (2) Khyal, (3) Thumri, (4) Tappa, (5) Gazal.

Hindusthani music is rich enough in "sur" but the composition is not so philosophical as Tagore's. In one sense Hindusthani music is more difficult to the singers than Tagore's because Tagore himself has set the "sur" in his song.

But the case with Hindusthani music is reverse. Generally you will find Hindusthani songs are too short and brief in composition. So, if the singer does not possess any creative faculty and originality he will move in the short circle of "Rag" without being able to express any particular idea. The true artist with creative faculty conveys life to music. Most of the "Ostads" are illiterate and their artistic senses are too poor to make the music more and more beautiful. Now there is no hope in the fact that the educated classes are keenly interested in music. They will lead taste.

I will finish with referring to another kind of music current in Bengal. That is, Bengali songs sung in Hindusthani style. The talented musicians of Bengal have picked up the style from Hindusthani music and have placed it in Bengali songs. On the whole it has been a very pleasant union. And, there is novelty and variety also.



This photograph is one taken by the class in photography of the Universal Arts League conducted by Mr. M. Desai, who is recently elected as associate of the Photographic Society, London.

# EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUE ART

## Rare Collection In London

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

(By Air Mail.)

Prof. R. A. Dara, late of the Lahore Chief College, has organised an exhibition of ancient Indian, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish Art at Galeries Arts Orientaux, 117, Regent Street, London, W. 1.

Like his past exhibitions, the present one is one of the best collections of Oriental art representing works of the great masters of different countries of the Near and Far East. They do a great credit to Prof. Dara, who is recognised in Europe as an authority on the subject. The present collection, Prof. Dara told me, was started by his grandfather who was a commander in the Sikh Army under Maharajah Ranji Singh. Prof. Dara's father was a magistrate for thirty years under British administration. He too was a great connoisseur of art and he added a number of pieces to his father's collection.

Prof. Dara has spent fourteen years in Europe and has acquired, by sitting in London with occasional visits to the Continent, I believe, some of the rarest Oriental pieces which were plundered during the early political cataclysm and brought over to Europe. His visitors marvel at the way. He has been able to successfully to recover India's ancient the past indigenous art of the country is of great importance in the pursuit of such a collection.

### PORTRAIT OF HARUN AT RASHID

In the present exhibition we have the opportunity of seeing a 12th century portrait of Al Mamoon Ibn Kalif Harun Rashid with Arabic inscription. Side by side is exhibited a contemporary portrait of Murad IV, Sultan of Turkey. This portrait was done by the court artist of the day. Then we come across another contemporary portrait. It is the work of a Persian artist, who drew a portrait of Humayun while he was in exile in Persia. We see Humayun receiving instructions from a Darwish. Both are seated on mats and the outline of the work is in ink with tinted garments and illuminated borders. The work of the famous artist Manohar is represented by the exhibition of Jehangir giving an audience to a high official of the State. This is followed by a portrait of Shah Jehan and his four sons—again the work of a court artist.

undoubtedly adds glory to the exhibition. The zenith of Indian craftsmanship is reflected in the exhibition of beautiful Indian and and Persian brocades with figures, birds, and animals, done in every minutest detail. When an Englishman saw some rare specimens of Dacca muslims (printed and hand painted) he could not resist exclaiming "Oh, why did they destroy such an excellent industry?"

### PRICELESS TREASURES

Another treasure is an oblong red cornelian, about two inches long and half as broad. It is carved with verses from the Koran in minute characters. It was worn, Prof. Dara told me, as a charm by the Empress Mumtaz for whom Shah Jehan built the incomparable Taj Mahal. There are priceless copies of the Koran written an parchment only a century or so after the death of Mohammed. Miniatures, seven hundred years old, illustrate the great Persian epic, "Shah Namah" and we also see a unique 18th century anthology of Turkish poetry, with the portraits of the poets painted by Turkish artists, whose work is so little known or appreciated in the West.

Added to these are the Indian medieval bronzes of Greko-Budhist culture and Jain manuscripts be- of nearly 8000 coins from the earliest punch marked period right to the proof coins of Queen Victoria.

campaign in Russia. The paper says that all these are mostly fabricated in Germany to prejudice the Soviet. So it is in India. that things are shaping nicely there. They deny all these wild and closed; so also are the reli- exhibition.

C. L. D.

# BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

## BOOK NOTES

The Oxford University Press will publish in June "The Early Letters of William and Dorothy Wordsworth," edited by Professors E. de Selincourt. There is no edition of Wordsworth's letters now in print, and a full and accurate presentation of his correspondence has long been felt as a need. The present volume is the first instalment of labours upon which Professor de Selincourt has spent over ten years. It covers the years 1787 to 1905, the most interesting and formative period in the poet's life.

* * * *

The School of Slavonic and East European Studies in the University of London will shortly issue a monograph on "The Press and Publishing in the Soviet Union." It is a resume of the methods of publishing in U. S. S. R, giving information about the various types of periodicals produced, their circulation, and the methods of collecting and distributing news in the Soviet Union.

* * * *

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe has written an autobiography entitled "My Seven Selves." He gives an account of his start in journalism, has many stories to tell of well-known personalities, and paints a number of pen-pictures of eminent people and writers.

* * * *

"A Dictionary of Modern American Usage" by H. W. Horwill, will come from the Oxford University Press, in June. It is a dictionary of words common to English and to American but used differently in the two countries. Such words as "homely," "commute," "attorney," "cracker," "dormitory," give a rough idea of the nature of the vocabulary but not of the extent, which fills over 350 pages of double columns.

* * * *

"I Saw for Myself," by John Brown, is the outcome of Lord Nuffield's challenge to the author to go to Russia. How he was interviewed by the secret police in Berlin, stayed at a Storm Trooper's home, got into armament factories and military camps, worked on the underground railway in Moscow, interviewed the general secretary of the Red International of Labour Unions, and flew 1,000 miles in a Soviet mail 'plane are a few of his experiences.

## PAPER WORK AND EDUCATION

PAPER WORK: By Adinath Sen and Miss Rani Ghosh, published by Brindavan Dhar and Sons, Ltd. Calcutta, Rs. 5.

The authors of the book should be first congratulated on the simple way in which they have demonstrated and chalked out a scheme of a course of manual training and vocational education, involving the use of waste paper and paper only. Paper cutting and paper folding is a very interesting occupation for children in schools. The present volume will serve as a good guide to teachers and also to some intelligent and grown up students. Children are first introduced to paper-folding and paper cutting which is followed by instructions to prepare articles out of paper. Card board modelling, decoration and stencil and Paper Machine work are the different stages through which the children are taken. The authors, of course do not claim that the course would enable the students to earn their living; but this is only a preparation and further practice is essential. This simple course which costs nothing but waste paper deserves to be introduced in every school as in Japan.

K. G. W..

## TO A BABY'S HANDS—

**Dimpled finger—baby thumb,**
**Clutch the air with aimless glee,**
**What will those small hands become**
**When they reach maturity?**
**What will that round palm be grasping?**
**What be seeking? What be clasping?**
**In the days that are to be?**

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

**Hands can offer—hands can take,**
**Hands can grab and hands can pray,**
**Proud or gentle gestures make.**
**Things unpleasant wave away. . . .**
**Grown-up thumb and grown-up finger,**
**May about you ever linger,**
**Innocence you have to-day!**

—("News Chronicle").

## ISLAMIC CULTURE

Reading through the pages of the latest number of the "Islamic Culture" one is again strongly impressed by the profound character of its contents. The articles bear as usual the hallmark of deep study and research. But they are not dull and dry. They make good reading and should interest not only academicians and specialists but also general leaders. The rendering of Ibn-Al-Janzi's "The Devil's Delusion" into English by Prof. Margoliouth of the Oxford University is a notable contribution. Ibn-Al-Janzi gives an account of the way in which the Devil tempts and deludes mankind. He tells us that, according to traditions, idolatory commenced when Adam, after his death, had been put by the children of his son Seth in a cave in the Indian mountain, where they used to come to honour the deadbody and invoke mercy upon it. Then one of the children of Cain told the others that they had no shrine to glorify while Seth's children had one. So he carved a statue for them. He was the first person to carve a statue. One of Cain's children also carved five statues, the likeness of five persons who had died to relieve the distress of the relatives of the deceased. In course of time more and more statues and images were carved and instead of being merely glorified, they began to be worshipped. And in Mecca every tribe, every village, nay, every family came to have its own image.

OMAR KHAYYAM

In his article entitled, 'A Tract of Avecenna' Kazi Ahmed Akhtar claims to have observed a literary relic of Omar Khayyam to which no reference has been so far made in any of Omar Khayyam's works compiled and published. It is a translation of Avecenna's Arabic Khutbah in Persian by Khayyam.

The Khutbah of Avecenna is an Invocation in philosophical and metaphysical terms on God's Omnipotance, Omnipresence, and Omniscience. Prof. Mutazid Rahman gives a masterly exposition of the psychology of Ibn-I-Sina. He made a thorough study of the Greek philosophers by examining the original treatises and commentaries. On many points he differs with Plato and Aristotle and advances his own views. For instance, he argues that neither the Platonic nor the Aristotelean "theory of vision", is tenable.

Ibn-I-Sina stands high among the Muslim philosophers, and his influence on Muslim thought and culture is considerable. Dr. Yusuf Husain takes us back to the beginning of the 18th century and draws a vivid and impressive picture of the political changes that took place in India at that period. He does full justice to his subject. Nizam'l Mulk Asaf Jah I was the outstanding personality of the time. He was a born soldier, a clever strategist and an able administrator. He was loyal to his friends and kind to his enemies. He deserved all the success he achieved.

J. M.

## ROMAN LAW

OUTLINE OF ROMAN LAW by Hamid Ali, LL.D. (London), Barrister-at-Law, Lecturer, Law College, Madras, pp. LIII, 279, 24.

Continental law in Europe is the heir and continuator of Roman law from which it received the classifications, the institutions and many of the rules of private law which it still preserves.

In England, so early as the 12th century, the Common law separated itself from the Romano-canonical mass and started off on a road of its own. In certain special branches, a partial reception was effected in England, but form and substance remained, as a whole, characteristically English: procedure, substantive rules, institutions, methods. And yet it would be rash to deny totally the Roman reception in the English law, e.g. the maxim "quia ex nudo pacto, non nascitur actio," has held good in England, from the Middle Ages down to our own day. "The Roman law," said Tindal, C.J., "forms no rule binding in itself on the subjects of these realms, but in deciding a case upon principle, where no direct authority can be cited from our books, it affords no small evidence of the soundness of the conclusion at which we have arrived, if it prove to be supported by that law—the fruit of researches of the most learned men the collective wisdom of ages, and the ground work of the Municipal law of most of the countries of Europe." It is, moreover, through contacts with the Civil Law that Lord Mansfield constructed modern English Commercial Law.

Sufficient has been said to demonstrate the necessity of a knowledge of the Roman law for a proper understanding of the development of the English law. The author has divided the subject into three parts, viz., the law relating to persons, things and actions and dealt with each part, as it existed during the republic, and during the Imperial period. In writing the book the author has done well to keep the requirements of Indian students in view. Wherever possible, he has rendered Latin expressions into English, and has also included a brief account of the history of Rome. The Roman law and its incidents have been lucidly explained by the author, in a manner both interesting and arresting. The addition of an Index would add to the undoubted value of this excellent students' guide and handbook.

N. H. P.

## "THE EMPIRE REVIEW"

"THE EMPIRE REVIEW." May 1935.

The current number of the "Empire Review," besides having topical articles regarding the King's Jubilee, has a special article on "Jubilee Stamps" which will be found interesting by philatelists. "The Historic Development of Japan" by Arthur Lea, and "Italy as a great Power" by C. Petrie are two highly readable contributions. Lovers of sport will enjoy "The South African (Cricket) Visit." The "Highways and Byways" have two notes upon Indian theme written in the usual "Empire" style.

## "THE ARYAN PATH"

The failure of the Christian missionary in India—a failure writ large on the history of the missions in spite of a century or more of uninterrupted proselytising campaign—forms the subject of a thoughtful contribution to the June number of the "Aryan Path" (Bombay) from the pen of Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa, a liberal minded Christian. Diagnosing the causes of the failure, Dr. Kumarappa, regretfully observes: "His (the missionary's) adherence to his own mode of life has not only estranged him from the community he serves, but has also prevented him from partaking of Indian culture and civilisation and understanding it aright. The consequence of this has been that he has no real knowledge of, or genuine sympathy with, the culture of the people, and thus his influence has been decidedly detrimental to indigenous cultural development. He has superimposed on those on whom he has influence, viz., Indian Christians, his own culture, and has made of them a kind of hybrid community the manners and customs of the West and out of sympathy with the habits and traditions of their own people. In this way he has not only cut himself off from real contact with non-Christians but also prevented Indian Christians from having any contact with them. And to-day when India is striving for unity, Indian Christians stand aloof as a separate community and even allow themselves to be classified with Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Can the missionary absolve himself of the responsibility of having set up this stumbling-block in the way of national progress"?

The antiquity of the Hindu Zodiac, about which there is still very great divergence of opinion among Orientalists, is discussed by two writers Prof. Arthur Beer and Dr. V. V. Ramana Sastri, while Dr. Margaret Smith, a well-known Sufi scholar, writes on "The Path of the Soul in Sufism." In another contribution, Mr. J. F. McKechnie tells his readers "Why I try to be a Buddhist," while the Indian theory of Aesthetics is dealt with by Prof. C. E. M. Joad. The book-reviews in the journal, make, as usual, very refreshing reading.

## "Calcutta Review"

In the May issue of the "Calcutta Review Mr. Chaudhari in an article "Maeterlinck's Scope as a Dramatist" gives us a good idea about the present-day drama and its tendencies, while pointing out the French writer's scope as a dramatist. Amal Home depicts very realistically a few tendencies of modern journalism in India under the caption "Some Aspects of Modern Jaurnalism in India," vividly presenting the woes of Indian journalists and their causes. Dr. Mahmud Hussain reviews the foreign policy of Soviet Russia. Other articles of interest are those on "Civilisation and Culture of Indo-Europeans and Indo-Persian Literature."

# Peasant Theatres of Soviet Russia

## Doors Which Were Shut For Centuries Keeping Back Education, Art, Theatre And Music From That Most Valuable Section Of World's Population, The Peasantry, Are Now Flung Wide Open By Workers' Republic

(By Abdul Aziz Azad)

The Soviet regime makes no distinction between rural and urban population. On the contrary, every effort is being made to place the city and the village on the same level, and to remove the barriers that exist separating the city and the country-side. To achieve this end no stone has been left unturned to raise the educational and cultural level of the peasants, on the one hand, and to introduce machinery and the latest achievements in science and technique in the field of agriculture, on the other.

How then could the Soviet educational authorities ignore the peasantry in providing them with the amusements of the theatre and the cinema when the cities of the U.S.S.R. are covered with a network of theatres, modern and original in style, and offering opera, ballet, drama, and the work of the art theatres?

The first results of the reorganisation of agriculture on the new socialistic and scientific lines were noticed in 1931. This period is also marked by the first stage appearance of the Professional Peasant Theatre, which not only opened a new chapter in the history of art and the theatre in the Soviet Union, but of the entire world as well. The Professional Peasant Theatre was an absolutely new idea, but its roots were in the very depths of the peasant masses, and the soil proving to be a very fertile and favourable one, it began to flourish with an astounding rapidness.

### "Heralds Of Culture"

It is needless to say that there was no professional Peasant Theatre in Russia prior to the Revolution, although there were a few non-professional and theatrical "circles," the activities of which were often limited to villages of small populations, and which performed seasonally. After the Revolution, as education and knowledge became popularised in the villages, many amateur dramatic circles sprang up in the rural areas, as well as the cities. These amateur dramatic circles carried on a great amount of work not only in advancing the theatrical art among the peasantry, but in social and political activities as well. These peasant youths, grouped in the dramatic circles, delivered speeches, read newspapers, and in an artistic and satirical manner, pointed out short-comings to the peasants, and taught them the right way to cope with this or that danger or difficulty. At the same time these circles were the only means of amusement for the new Russian peasantry. The number of amateur dramatic circles, of the type that I have described, and which were later aided by the authorities, reached the huge figure of 50,000 units spread throughout the length and breadth of the U.S.S.R.

To aid these amateur dramatic circles, the educational authorities sent a great number of able actors, theatrical directors, and musicians, picked from the best theatres of Moscow, Leningrad, and other capital cities. These "heralds of culture" took themselves to task, organized a number of stationery theatres in the villages, using the amateur circles as a foundation upon which the new Peasant Treatre was built.

It was soon discovered that among the neglected and forgotten rural population there were were many talented young actors who, after slight instructions and advise proved themselves not only able actors, artists, musicians and directors of theatres, but performed their new duties in no way lagging behind their urban comrades in the profession.

### MOVEMENT SPREADS

With the direct moral and material support of the central educational authorities a plan was worked out to develop the Peasant Theatre on a tremendous scale in order to satisfy the demands of the 100 million rural spectators in the shortest posisible time. To realize this slogan a number of Moscow Theatres, like the Kamerny, Vakhtangov, Art Theatre, Jewish, and others, took over the patronage of the activities of newly organised peasant theatres in the Moscow district. This example was followed by theatres in other capital cities of the Soviet Union, and the peasant theatres began to flourish and to develop quickly. In the Russian Republic alone the number of peasant theatres has grown from 23 in 1933 to 78 at the present time, while it is

*(Continued on page 22)*

A scene from a Kirghiz Peasant Theatre: Kirghiz actors, Mubarikov (sitting) and Hallmov, as they appear in the play "Karagul."

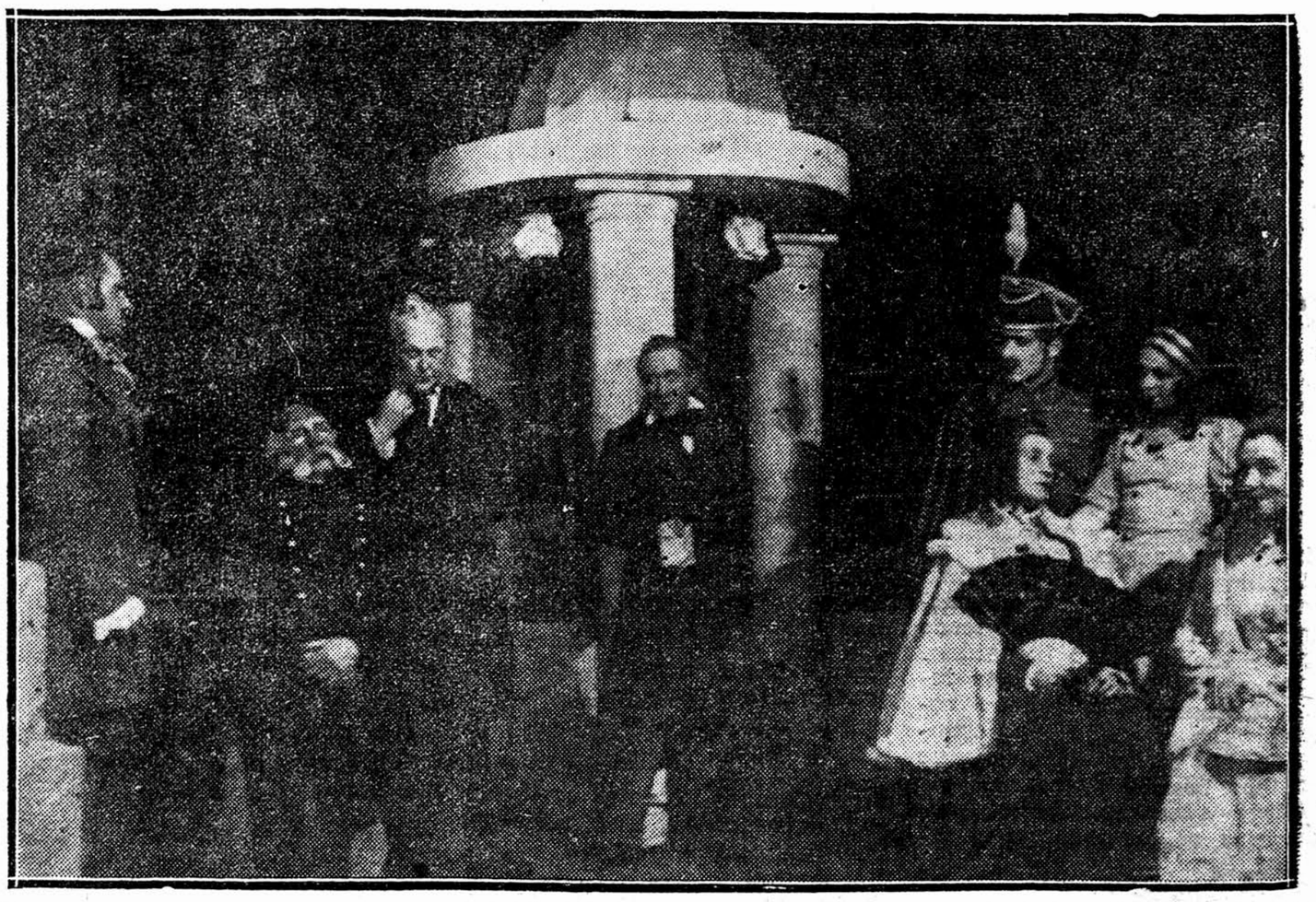
Miss Zuhra, a prominent actress of Uzbek Kolhoz-Sovhoz Theatre.

# Peasant Theatres Of Soviet Russia

*(Continued from page 21)*

estimated that by the end of this year their number will total 120, and they will give 30,000 performances to no less than 6,000,000 peasant spectators. At the present time there are over 20 million peasant spectators in the entire Soviet Union, and as the number of theatres is increasing, so their ranks are increasing in like manner.

After a four year period of evolution, it can now be said with certainty that the Peasant Theatre has passed all infantile stages. and has become a self-supporting and independent unit creating its own style of actors. art workers, and musicians. And more than that, it is rapidly taking its place along side of the best of the urban theatres. Along with the amateur peasant youth actors, a considerable number of professional actors. mainly from the workers' theatres of the cities and enthusiasts of the older generation, work together in the Peasant Theatre, thus giving a permanent impulse towards progress.



Scene from a Kolhoz Theatre of Ivor District.

### INTERNATIONAL REPERTOIRE

To shom the cultural level reached by the Peasant Theatre and its spectators it will be sufficient to point out the performances and the repertoire of th e theatres. Everything that can be fitted to the psychology, and favours the interests of the peasantry is staged in the peasant theatres. Shakespeare, Schiller, Pushkin Gogol, Gorki, Ostrovsky, and the work of other world-famous classical playwrights is given along with the works of noted contemporary Soviet playwrites. The repertoire, with more than 100 plays includes "The Lower Depths" and "Vassia Zheleznov" by M. Gorki; "The Wonderful Alloy" by Kirshon; "Soil Upturned" by Sholokov; "Time Ahead" by Kataev; "Storm" by Belotserkovsky; "After the Ball" by Pogodin; "Truth is Good but Happiness is better" by Ostrovsky; "Krechinsky's marriage" by Sukhav Kobylin, "Platon Krecht" by Kornichuk; "Ala Tau" by Tagirov; and many others.

The peasant audience is not indifferent to what is shown on the village stage. On the contrary, it presents a very surprising scene to an interested urban citizen viewing the theatre and the audience for the first time. The audience watches the play so attentively that often they come to the aid of an actor—telling him the phrase that he forget, and correcting him if he has made a mistake in the text, or making an untimely mimic or ject. Many of the audience learn the contents and dialogue of the plays by heart. This is ample indication of the cultural advance that has been made by the once most backward Russian peasant—the same peasant who has once compared with the bear with whom he differed but little in his habits and way of living.

### STRICTLY REALISTIC ATMOSPHERE

The style adopted by the peasant theatres is that of strict realism without any of the trends or "frills" that we often see in the urban theatres of Soviet Russia. The villagers are not considered the place for experiments or discussions. The peasant must be shown plays which are realistic and within the limits of his knowledge and understanding. Such is the line of the policy adopted by the educational authorities as regards the peasant theatres.

The settings and staging of plays in the village theatres are simplified and and do not involve the technical equipment used in the metropolitan theatres. The music is of the type loved by peasants: folk-dances and folklore, while realism is carried out to the extent of making use of the sounds made by the familiar animals of the country-side: horses neighing, dogs barking, cocks crowing, etc. It is interesting to see the jolly atmosphere created and the hearty bursts of laughter that sweeps the audience when these sounds occur. No other theatre is its equal when the entire audience of the small hall expresses its joy, sorrow, curiosity, or hushes as a single man.

Once I visited a peasant theatre in the Moscow district, since Moscow itself has no Peasant Theatre. The play depicted a scene from the life of the peasants under the old regime and the oppression of the landlords. When the "Landlord" appeared on the stage, many of the spectators cried out in an indignant tone, "You Son of a B——," and when, later, a hand to hand fight occurs between the landlord and his serf, the latter showing almost no resistance, a number of spectators again cried out, "You idiot, give this 'son of a b——' a strong first." Some of them were so excited that they almost jumped out of their seats to come to the aid of a comrade serf, forgeting that they were seeing all of this in a play. This is an example of the mental condition of the Russian peasant who has not yet forgotten the dreadful past that he had. (Please excuse me for the use of the original phrase used in these expressions. but it is widely and commonly used in Russian literature. Gorki makes frequent use of it in his writings. (A. A. A.)

### FUTURE OF PEASANT THEATRES ASSURED

Generally speaking, much is being done to introduce the work of the best classical and contemporary playwrights into the village. Modern Soviet plays constitute 68 per cent of the plays staged in the village theatres, the remainder being the work of old classical writers. Here is an interesting chart showing the themes employed in the plays presented to peasant audiences: historical, revolutionary themes 4 per cent; imperialistic war 7 per cent; civil war in Russia 16 per cent; peasant life 24 per cent; life and morals 16 per cent; class war 7 per cent; defence and war 4 per cent; industry and production 9 per cent; and miscellaneous 13 per cent.

As has already been pointed out, the Kolhoz-Sovhoz theatre has but recently come into existence, and the year 1934 can be called the first year of its true development with a broad prospective before it. There seems to be no further obstacle in the progress and development of this theatre. The main obstacle, that hindered even the work of the amateur circles, the priesthood and religion, has been separated from the state, and no longer blocks the progress of art, theatre, and music in the village. The peasant theatres are very effective centres for political and cultural activities. And they organize tours in their respective districts to entertain peasants living in the far-off parts of the country.

Besides giving the plays in their repertoire, the peasant theatres organize in the remote villages in the Soviet Union, amateur dramatic circles, form clubs, deliver lectures, issue wall-newspapers, and organize "living" or "talking" newspapers, wherein actors tell the news of the day in an interesting and satirical manner, thus enabling the peasants to understand the most complicated topics of international and home policies.

The introduction of a new type and form of theatre such as the Professional Kolhoz and Sovhoz Theatre is an occurrence of huge importance for the people of all the world, and is an invaluable addition to the treasury of culture and civilization of mankind. Soviet Russia, as its first envoy and initiator, is to be congratulated by all civilized people of the world for having flung open the doors that were shut for so many centuries keeping back education, art, the theatre, and music from that most valuable section of the world's population —the peasantry.

### FINANCIAL SIDE OF PROBLEM

As regards the financial side of the peasant theatre, one can readily understand that such a theatre operating with a cast of from 20 to 30 actors, etc., and with a seating capacity of but from 100 to 300 spectators can be in no way financially self-supporting, particularly when the peasants would not be able to pay much for tickets. This difficulty, which would prove fatal in another country, is but of secondary importance here. Not only do the local and district educational authorities fulfil all the financial obligations and handle deficits of the theatres, but most of the tickets are distributed free among the peasants who could not afford to pay even a minimum fee for attending the village theatre.

Much attention is also being paid to providing the national minorities with peasant theatres using their own local tongue. The national minorities contained in the Russian Republic had 4 peasant theatres in 1932, which has increased to 18 at the present time. It has been resolved to increase the number of national minority peasant theatres in the Russian Republic to 46 by the end of 1937.

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Sunday, June 2, 1935

# A Pa

## SHOT WIFE AT

### Jurywoman Weeps Court Story

The tragedy of an 80-yea man's "intense agony" de moved the court at the Old Ba where he was charged w the murder of his wife, and jurywoman burst into tears.

The man, Harry Edwards, w found guilty, but insane.

Edwards, it was stated, retire on pension the day before th tragedy. His wife, who had fo years been addicted to drink came home the worse for liquo and he shot her.

His daughter had to restra him from injuring himself, pic ing him up in her arms and soot ing him like a child.

## TRIPLETS FOR GIRL C

Seventeen-year-old Mrs. Carranza of Los Angles, ga on April 17 to triplets—t and a boy—in what docto lieve to be an extremely ra for so young a mother.

At the county jail, Josep ranza, father of the triple is serving 180 days for dis the peace, exclaimed:

"Well, I'll be darned."

The first born was a gir ing two pounds, 15-3/4 ou boy weighed three pounds, 3-1/4 ounces. Another girl arrived last and weighed two pounds, 2-3/4 ounces The babies, premature, were placed in incubators.

Doctors said the family was "doing fine."

## VICAR BANS LIPSTICK

### Challice Will Be Withheld

The Rev. H. Walker, vicar of Christ Church, Belper, Derbyshire, warns women that he will refuse them Communion if they approach the altar wearing lipstick.

Referring in his parish magazine to a recent service, he says:

"I counted at least five people who were using a certain substance on their lips.

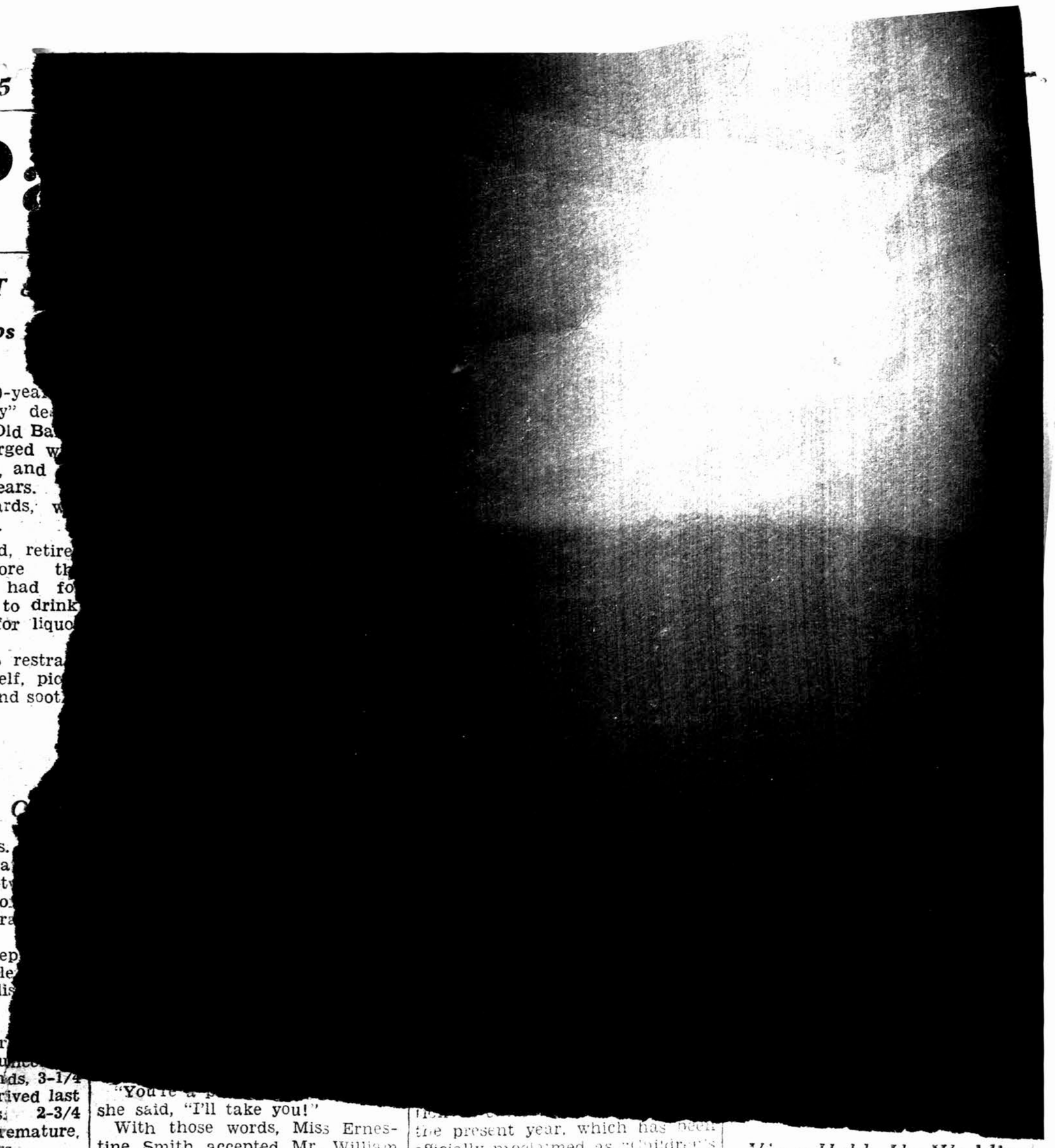
"I am sure these people will realise how unpleasant this is for those who follow them and there are marks on the chalice, too. The chalice is a sacred vessel.

"Please, therefore, just take note, for I must do what other priests are doing and withhold the chalice when I notice it. That means that you would be covered with confusion and your Communion spoilt.

## MOTHERLY FATHERS

Bristol has started the first baby clinic for fathers. Fathers sit round attentively while the finest women lecturers on the subject of baby craft try to instil into them the rudiments of infant hygiene and diet, and are given lessons about the general conduct of the home.

Fathers, who formerly could only rock an infant or walk about with it distractedly in an endeavour to suppress wails, are now taught the reason for the child's discomfiture and how to cope with the trouble by getting at the cause. There is no reason, say these enthusiasts, why a father should not have every bit as much hand in bringing up babies as a mother. From all accounts the scheme is a great success and has won the approval of mothers.



"You're a p... she said, "I'll take you!"

With those words, Miss Ernestine Smith accepted Mr. William Comerford, ex-Lieutenant-Commander in the U.S. Navy, says Reuter.

He pointed out that she would become his fifteenth wife, and gave a brief sketch of his matrimonial record, as follows: Eleven wives divorced him, one wife was divorced by him, two died.

Mr. Comerford is aged forty-seven, and Miss Smith is twenty-three. Her father owns a tobacco estate in Java.

## HIS WIFE IS HIS AUNT

If a woman marries her late husband's sister's son, who is her nephew by marriage, is she legally married—

The problem came before Shields magistrates when Frank Formby Lumley, of Sunderland, was summoned by his wife Phoebe for alleged persistent cruelty.

Mr. A. H. Hall, for the wife, said that in 1923, when the marriage was contracted, the relationship came within the prohibited degrees of affinity, and the marriage was then illegal, but in 1931 an Act which operated retrospectively was passed, and legalised the marriage.

The court decided that the parties were man and wife. A separation order was made for alimony of 24s. a week

## LORD GODIVA OF BRIGHTON

Brighton wants to have a Lady Godiva in her Jubilee Pageant of Transport procession.

Two things are necessary—a woman and a white horse.

First of all the corporation had to chase all over Sussex before the found a suitable steed. A farmer lent it.

Now the woman has withdrawn from the part. An official said:—

"If we cannot find a substitute we shall engage a man who will be dressed up as a woman, with long tresses of hair and skin tights—really no different from the modern bathing dress."

... the present year, which has been officially proclaimed as "Children's Year" and in line with this policy the City Government of Greater Shanghai, controlling all non-foreign areas of the city, has organized a special committee.

This is composed of Kuomintang or Nationalist Party, representatives and delegates from various child welfare organizations of Shanghai. Nineteen tasks have been laid down to be completed during the year 1935 on behalf of Chinese children.

This program includes the establishment of a Shanghai nursery, a children's library, a children's hospital, a children's newspaper, a children's bathhouse, a children's park and a children's news agency, together with organization of a children's scholastic competition and other affairs.

Special attention has been attracted by these projects because, although the child, especially the boy, is valued by the family in China, there has never been much official cognizance of the need for general programs of child welfare, while child labour is a commonplace throughout the poorer strata of society.—"Christian Science Monitor."

## HIS 26th CHILD

Josef Antoncik, a farmer who lives near Kosice, in Czecio-Slovakia, is rejoicing ofer the birth of his twenty-sixth child.

Josef is aged eighty-two.

He has been married twice.

The new baby's eldest brother is old enough to be his grandfather.

## HEIRESS TAKES OFFICE JOB

A Rocke feller heiress has joined the ranks of the toilers. Mary Adeline Prentice grand daughter of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. and regarded as a potential heiress to a large part of the oil man's millions, was revealed in a modest position of combination office nurse and secretary to a physician.

## Vicar Holds Up Wedding

"I will not permit ballroom costumes in Church. I regret having to take this step, but the ceremony will not go on until my wishes have been conformed to."

With this words the Rev. C. W. T. Rogers, Vicar of St. Augustine's Church, Brunswick, Victoria, Australia, stopped a wedding because he considered the dresses of the bride and bridesmaids were too decollete.

There were 200 people in the church as the vicar made his protest and left the altar.

The bridal party filed into the vestry, and there silk handkerchiefs were requisitioned from men friends and draped over the frocks of the bride and bridesmaids.

When they all returned to the altar, the vicar took his place before the bride and bridegroom and performed the ceremony without any further reference to the incident.

After the ceremony the vicar remarked: "I had previously warned bridal partie whats would happen if they came to church unfittingly dressed "

The new maid was no "find" as far as intelligence was concerned. Her mistress was finding the task of training her somewhat arduous. At breakfast she showed her an egg-timing glass.

"This runs for three and a half minutes, Bridget," she said. "You can boil the master's eggs with it."

Five minutes later the maid came into the dining room.

"Well?" asked her mistress.

"The eggs is done, madam," she replied "but I have my doubts about the glass, I think it's done for."

# Atom

## lying Ever
## s?

of appearance.

No clear-cut division between these two qualities has been found possible. According to Descartes extension in space, and motion are the primary qualities. Locke, however, supplements these by mass. The 'Theory of Relativity' has given a set-back to the conception of the existence of these primary qualities. For, according to this theory, mass motion and extension in space depend entirely on the special circumstances of the percipient. They can be changed according to the sweet will of the percipient, thereby reducing them to the level of the secondary qualities. This clearly indicates that matter has no independent real existence of its own except in so far as it is perceived by a mind. Thus to some

istic of the elements are nothing but the relative weights of their atoms.

With the help of this law of Dalton, elements and compounds were distinguished. All molecules were found to be combinations of 90 kinds of atoms, although it was anticipated that a few more still exist. Thus, atoms were thought to be the ultimate particles of which matter is built up. It was Pront who in 1815 suggested that all elements were built from out of hydrogen atoms, because he thought that all atomic weights (of the different elements) relative to hydrogen were whole numbers. But accurate atomic weight determinations did indicate deviations from the integral values. Hence Pront's hypothesis was thrown in the

to Maxwell's theory a magnetic field in the neighbourhood of an electric current must be associated with some energy.

Naturally, some amount of energy is associated with the magnetic field produced by the moving electric charge. According to the principle of the conservation of energy this energy cannot be created in the magnetic field unless an equal amount of expenditure takes place. And this expenditure of energy will be necessary for setting the electrical charge in motion, like the expenditure of energy in setting a cricket ball in motion. This clearly means that an electrical charge in motion possesses an "Inertial mass."

Taking hold of this new conception of electromagnetic mass possessed by a moving electrical charge, the Dutch Physicist Lorentz in 1895, put forward his

ectron theory', which may be nsidered to be an extension of axwell's electromagnetic theory. ccording to Lorentz's theory, mall electrical charges capable f motion are contained in a molecule. Further these electrical charges named by him as 'electrons' are each one elementary quantum of electricity in magnitude. It was oticed that these electrons have a mass 1847 times maller than that of a hydrogen tom which was considered to be he smallest mass possible.

### Cathode Rays

The discovery of Cathode rays de by Pliicker in 1859, and properties studied by Sir Thompson, lent a strong t to this view. A stream of le rays can be made to om the Cathode when a lectric discharge is passed h a Geissler tube contains at a low pressure. This is found to consist of nely charged particles having s equal to that possessed he electrons of Lorentz. particles constituting e rays are detached from oms of the gas present in tube. The counterpart of cathode rays which originates at the anode is found to consist of particles moving comparatively slowly and possessing a positive charge. Their mass was however found to be the same as that of the ions met with in electrolysis. Sir J. J. Thompson's work on cathode rays established the fact that electrons are the constituents of all atoms. The mass of the electron is, however, a minute fraction of the whole mass of the atom.

### Phenomena Of Radio Activity

The discovery of the Radioactive substances by Bequerel threw a flood of light on the structure of atom. The radioactive substances such as Radium, Thorium, Uranium emit three kinds of rays viz., alpha, beta, and gamma rays. Beta rays (similar in nature to the cathode rays) consist of negatively charged particles or electrons moving with a velocity ranging from about 40 p. c. to 99 per cent of the velocity of light. Alpha rays (like the positive rays) are found to consist of positively charged particles having a mass equal to that of an helium atom (4 units). The charge of these particles is equal to two positive elementary units. Rutherford and Soddy in 1902 formulated a theory on the basis of their observations on radioactive transformations, known as the 'disintegration theory.' According to their theory, every atom is composed of positive and negative electrical particles the number and geometrical arrangement of which determines the character of the chemical elements. As the distance apart of these particles is very small they will exert large forces of attraction and repulsion on one another. Consequently they must possess a large internal energy. If the existing condition of the atom is not a stable configuruation, then it tries to attain a new state of equilibrium, which means that a new element is formed. which in its turn if unstable, will form

*(Continued on page 27.)*

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# Utopian Socialism:

## French Utopian Socialists: Babeuf, Cabet, Saint Simon, Fourier, Louis Blanc, Proudhon.

By PROSCOS

The murder of Socrates, the corruptions of the Greek demos and the tragedy of Roman autocracy had caused Plato to write his "Republic"; and the peasant revolutions under the influence of Wycliffe, John Ball and Huss had induced Sir Thomas More to dream of his "Utopia." It appears that the human mind had been in its infancy and the thinkers could only visualise before themselves ideal states whenever the existing order was found to perpetuate injustice and inequality and cause misery to the working masses. History seems to have been repeated at the end of the French Revolution. The valiant battle of Marat, Robespier, Danton, Variet and the communists had only resulted in the Directory and the Consulate till the Emperor had come to resume the throne of France. The masses remained in their misery and the peasants toiled as before even under the new conditions. The Terror created the final disillusionment of genuine patriots and they set about dreaming afresh of new Utopias where the ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity may not remain grand slogans for political opportunists but may become realities translated in the social and economic life of the people.

### Utopians

The unforeseen end of the French Revolution was accompanied by the invention of the machine and the advent of Capitalism. The new towns with their squalid dirt, the smoking chimneys, the long hours of toil, miserable housing, slums, deteriorating children, female labour, the virtual slaughter of innocent children in the factories together with the dismal revelations of the state of affairs of the East India Company, the exploitation of the colonies, were also responsible for the growth of Utopian thought in Europe which was only to end with the advent of the great economic political philosopher—Karl Marx.

The Utopian Socialists, engulfed in their platonic romanticism were demanding equality of opportunity and equality of income. They most vehemently protested against the exploitation of human labour; and they believed that men could be freed from human institutions so that they could live according to Nature. The new social order was to be such as would enable the best expression of the individual living only according to the laws of Nature. Thus influenced by Rousseau, they began to dream of their respective Utopias, which were small, ideal, imaginary States where conditions were such as would guarantee the maximum happiness of all individuals who composed those ideal units. They even suggested and carried out small experiments in Europe and America where small societies attempted to live according to ideal laws; but in most cases they broke down on account of the impracticability of their authors or through the incorrigible human nature where competition triumphed over cooperation and selfishness prevailed over service. The Utopians never thought of a preparatory period where the masses could be introduced to the new ideals; and they sowed their seeds on rotten and barren ground. They finally made the great mistake of depending upon philanthropists and moneyed men for the success of their plans.

### Babeuf

Francis Noel Babeuf (1764-1797) was a believer in absolute equality. Though a mere land surveyor, his idealism led him to become the editor of "The Tribune of the People," which may be said to be the first Communist paper edited in the world. The paper violently attacked the shameful doings of the "terror" and arraigned the French Republican Liberals for their betrayal of the masses who had perched them into power. He was arrested and imprisoned and yet his revolutionary idealism did not die out and he planned the overthrow of the Directory. He was at last executed for having challenged autocracy and exposed the selfishness of the middle classes. Babeuf believed in the "Code of Nature" of Abbe Morrely, according to which the aim of society was the happiness of all, and happiness consisted in equality. "Nature had given to every man an equal right in the enjoyment of all goods"; and oppressions and wars were caused by man's disobedience to the laws of Nature. Babeuf wanted the nationalisation of industries to be carried out in fifty years, after which production was to be carried out by officials elected by the people. The right to existence was only to be guaranteed to those who labour, and only those who worked were to be enfranchised. It was unfortunate that in his bigotry for absolute equality, Babeuf refused to recognise art, music and literature as labour, and equality was to be enforced with such precision, that there was to be a monotonous equality even in food and clothing.

### Cabet

Etienne Cabet was even more idealistic than Babeuf. Born in 1788 on the eve of the great Revolution, he became the Attorney General of Corsica and later the editor of "La Populaire" when he was sentenced to imprisonment for criticising the resurrected King. He fled to England and wrote his "Voyage to Icaria". Icaria was a nation organised to perfection on the decimal system. The city was ideally planned with gardens and glass-roofed footpaths. The people worked for seven hours a day and were governed by a dictatorship of elected "technicians." The social life was adjusted on monogamy where marriage took place after six months' courtship. Both the sexes were supposed to work. The new social consciousness was to be brought about by education, especially in the principles of socialism. In the meantime, the poor were to be protected by wage laws and an increasing progressive taxation imposed upon the rich. The same monotonous uniformity in food, clothes and living advocated by Babeuf was suggested by Cabet. A small community was formed in Texas to carry out the experiment, but the colony broke down soon after its inauguration.

### Saint Simon

Saint Simon or Comte Henride Saint Simon, a descendant of Charlemagne was born in 1760; and having quarrelled with his father, lost his interitance. At the age of nineteen he went to America and took part in the war of Independence. During the French Revolution he became a president of one of the Communes; but was later imprisoned for the sins of his father. After his release he lived a pauper, begging and earning a few cents as a clerk. His ideals were expressed in the "Industrial System, Catchism of Industry and New Christianity." He believed in a union of knowledge and industry and wanted that each man should be guaranteed the fullest development of his faculties. As an editor of "Le Produceur," he pleaded for a guarantee of peace through a European Parliament. He was most emphatic that all should labour, and condemned parasitism; but he chose persuasion rather than revolution as the method of realising his socialism.

The disciples of Saint Simon wanted public ownership of industries and private ownership of consumption goods. They did not advocate an equality of income, but "labour accordng to capacity, and reward according to services." Production was to be carried out on military lines with scientists as commanders. They wanted the abolition of inheritance and a sacrifice of the classes rather than masses for the welfare of the State.

The Saint Simonites were in no sense communists since they believed in natural inequality and were against the equalisation of wealth and property. They only demanded "The abolition of all privileges of birth and consequently the destruction of inheritance ..... the effect of which is to leave to chance the distribution of social privileges among a small number, and to condemn the most numerous class to privation, of ignorance, to misery." They also proclaimed the equality of women and the bond of marriage as a sacred tie. The succes-

(Continued On Page 26.)


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# UTOPIAN SOCIALISM

sor of Saint Simon was Enfantin, a dictatorial ritualist and eccentric who believed in ascetism and toil. He established the Sacred College of Apostles and blue shirted missionaries were spread throughout France and abroad, wearing a jacket which could not be removed—a symbol of man's dependence. Enfantin advocated divorce and free love, and thus a schism happened which ended the monastery at Menilmotant. Many left Europe and Enfantin became a Railway director and had a hand in the building of the Suez Canal.

## Charles Fourier

Charles Fourier (1772-1837) was the son of a cloth merchant, and he lost his all at the siege of Lyons. An order to destroy some rice in order to raise prices awakened his social conscience and he contemplated the formation of small societies based on logic and science. An experiment at Versaille ended in unfortunate failure. Fourier dreamt of a Golden Age when lions would draw man's carriages and power and service would create a new world of peace and happiness. He initiated the "law of attraction" which drew all men together for united action. Creation, according to Fourier, depended on the free play of the twelve passions of planning, change, unity, friendship, love; familism and ambition and the five senses.

He turned humanity into a great phalanstery which was to consist of phalanxes of from 400 to 2000 souls distributed in groups according to tastes, and these were further divided into series for the purpose of division of labour. Human beings were only to work between the ages of 15 and 28. Every worker was to receive a fixed wage and the surplus was to be divided—5/12 being the share of labour, 4/12 of capital, and 3/12 of labour, 4/12 of capital, and 3/12 of talent. Thus from each according to capacity, of Saint Simon, Fourier suggested each according to his labour, capital and talent. Government was carried on by officers elected by the phalanxes under an omniarch—the head of world phalanxes and the unarchs who were the heads of each phalanx. A number of societies and factories were started to realise the ideals of Fourier and 35 experiments were made in America by wealthy men, but the majority of them completely failed.

(Continued From Page 25.)

## Louis Blanc

The Utopians so far had depended upon the realisation of their ideals through the support of the rich; and Louis Blanc was the first to suggest political action to attain his ends. Louis Blanc, author of the great history of the French Revolution (1813-1883) was the son of a French Inspector General of Finance at Madrid. He studied at Corsica and founded the "Revues de Progres", in which appeared in serial form his "Organisation du Travail". He advocated the establishment of a Ministry of Labour and Progress to guarantee work to all. Then he had to fly to England where he remained till the fall of Napoleon III. Later, he returned and was elected a member of the National Assembly, but he became unpopular on account of his opposition to the Revolution of the Paris Commune.

He was an individualist and considered the development of personality to be the highest aim of life. He believed that "human development and human happiness should be achieved by social effort. To this end social workshops were to be established "destined to replace gradually and without shock individual workshops." The money for these workshops should be obtained from general taxation and income from railways. He also suggested that mines, banks and insurance business should become state enterprises. He did not believe in equality of talents, and he initiated the principle of "service according to capacity" where it was the duty of the stronger and the better man to serve the weak and the ignorant. As regards payment or reward, "each was to receive according to his needs." This was a new principle which improved upon the reward for capacity and talent. Though the remedies of Blanc fell far short of genuine socialism, and though he even supported the law against the International Workmen's Association, he was a sincere enemy of misery. According to him "Misery restrains the intelligence of man in darkness, in confining education within shameful limits Misery counsels always the sacrifice of personal dignity and almost always demands it. Misery places him whose character is independent, in a position of dependence, so as to conceal a new torment in a virtue and to change into gall what there is of nobility in his blood. If misery cleates long suffering, it engenders also crime..... It makes slaves; it makes of the greater part thieves, assassins and prostitutes." He prevailed upon the government to establish social workshops; but the enemies of Blanc never wanted him to succeed. Considering his position and importance they made experiments, but put them in charge of his worst enemy and thus they were made to fall miserably.

## Proudhon

Of all the Utopians, the most sincere, the most simple, and the most sacrificing was the anarchist Proudhon (1809-1865), the most militant enemy of private property. He refused to believe in any kind of governmental authority and was a confirmed believer in absolute equality. He was one of those extreme products of extreme corruption and decay. Born of very poor parents, he tended dumb cattle in his early youth, Though loaded with prizes at school, he hardly found a ready dinner at home. He worked as a printer and had enough income to become a student of theology. Receiving a pension at the University in 1840, he wrote "Qu'est-ce-que la Propriete?"—What is Property? In this he advocated labour time as a measure of value. As an anarchist he refused to take part in the 1848 Revolution; but had to spend a number of years in prison for attacking the Church. Then he escaped to Belgium and returned to France a few years before his death. He was bent upon creating a society genuinely based on the principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. He did not believe in extreme measures and advocated the establishment of a national bank, financed from heavy taxation on property, for the benefit of the working class. He strangely believed that interest always tended to fall, and the bank will eventually bring it down to zero."

He believed anarchy to be the goal of human society. "Anarchy—the absence of master or sovereign—such is the form of government which we approach every day, and our inveterate habit of taking man for a guide and his will for law makes us regard it as a heap of disorder and an expression of chaos....." He, however, suggested a government by Academies of Sciences with the secretary as the first minister, with every citizen having the right to address him a memoire, thus Reason becoming the sole dictator of the State. Proudhon regarded private property as theft, because it originated in the occupation theory and was then transferred merely by the accident of birth. He was not against private property if it was secured by labour, and he opposed communism where the community was 'proprietor of not only goods, but of persons and wills." No private property was however to be used for securing rent, profit or interest.

## Causes Of Failure

Thus the Utopian idealists planned their Utopias, their arguments being more imaginative than rational. Even where logic prevailed, there was an unfortunate expression of impracticability and want of appreciation of the real facts. If they were not very scientific it was mainly because the science of economics and politics had not developed and the grim reactions of capitalism were not seen in their devastating forms. The French Utopians had fully understood the evils of feudalism and hence their vehement opposition to property ownership of land and inheritance.

In any case the spell of mental inertia was broken by the Utopians; the human mind began to move, even if it crawled; and people began to realise the need of justice and happiness in the world. The remedies of the Utopians were far too mild considering the deep roots of disease in human society. They trusted too much to human goodness, they did not realise the depth of human selfishness, they did not realise how deep was the chasm which divided man from man and how deep was the misery and hatred of the toiling populations who were daily harnessed merely to bring immoral rent, interest and profits to those who, if they worked at all, worked only for themselves and often directly against the happiness and welfare of humanity.


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## "WOMAN IN INDIA—WHO'S WHO?"

"WOMEN IN INDIA WHO'S WHO?" (Published by the National Council of Women, India). Price Re. 1. pp. 91.

This "Who's Who" is a sure index of the importance women have achieved in the public life of India during the last two decades. Nothing is more symptomatic of the Indian renaissance than the part women are playing to-day in the life of the nation. While before the war the number of women taking part in public activities could be counted literally on one's fingers, to-day a host of women are working shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in various fields of national regeneration. As the editor of this book says: "The need for a year book of women in India has been urgently felt not only in India itself, but among women workers overseas." The National Council of Women appointed a Committee in 1932 to make such a compilation and the present book is the fruit of their labours. This "Who's Who" is divided into three sections: (1) Members of Ruling States, (2) Pioneers, (3) General Biographical Section. One notes with amazement that while there are more than five hundred States of India, not more than eleven names are included in this section! Again the biographical notes in the other sections are often too sketchy, e.g. Mrs. Zutshi is remarked to be merely a leader in the Congress movement, and no further information of her life,—which indeed is the 'raison d'etre' of such a book,—is vouchsafed to us. The names of many women, who have taken a prominent part in the Congress movement have been omitted and this detracts much from the value of the book. But doubtless one ought not to judge the first appearance of such a book too critically, especially when the editor has already entered an apologia for the various imperfections, in the preface. Publicists in India and abroad will surely welcome this book, and hope for a more up-to-date and complete edition next year.

N. J.

# THE STRUCTURE OF THE ATOM

into a new element and so on. When the rearrangement takes place, negative or positive particles will be emitted with enormous velocities as a result of the vast store of the available internal energy in the atom. The greater the number of these electrical particles in the atom, the greater are the chances of its being unstable. Hence, such transformations of elements are met with particularly in the case of elements of high atomic weights.

Thus the conception of the absolute and rigid immutability of elements, of the nineteenth century has fallen flat as a result of the discovery of the Radioactive transformations. Atoms are built up of positive and negative particles differing only in number and arrangement. But according to the classical theory, any arrangement of point charges is unstable if the particles are at rest. Hence the electrons inside an atom must be assumed to be in rapid periodic motion. Also, since the atom as a whole is neutral, the total positive charge of the atom must be equal to the sum of all the negative charges of the electrons contained in it. The question that now crops up is as regards the distribution of the positive charge in the atom.

## Dr. Rutherford Confirmed

C. T. R. Wilson's experiments on the track of alpha particles when bombarded on atoms showed that an alpha particle is occassionally repelled by the positive charge in the atom, which it tries to penetrate and that this positive charge is concentrated in a volume which constitutes a very small part of the total volume of the atom.

Thus Rutherford's model of the atom as consisting of a positively charged nucleus round which negative electrons revolve like planets round the sun, has been confirmed by the above experiments. The radium of the nucleus is somewhat less than 10-16 cms, that of the electron is of the

*(Continued from page 24).*

order of 10-13 cm. and that of the atom is of the order of 10-8 cm. The numper of the planetary electrons depends upon the positive charge on the nucleus which determines the atomic number of element, while the chemical properties of the element are determined by these planetary electrons. The orbits in which the electrons revolve are both elliptical and circular of different sizes. Here we come to the end of the first episode in the picture of structure of the atom.

Is it not likely that the nucleus also is a composite structure? Because, taking the mass of an oxygen atom to be equal to 16, it is seen that the mass of all the atoms approximates very closely to whole numbers. This leads us to conclude that the nucleus, in which practically the whole mass of the atom is concentrated is made up of an integral number of fundametal particles of unit mass. The nucleus, therefore, should contain positively charged particles—known as protons. A proton is a positively charged particle with a mass about 2000 times that of an electron. According to this idea the hydrogen atom is made up of one proton in the centre around which one electron resolves in a circular orbit. The atom of helium, (atomic weight 4) the element next to hydrogen is made up of a central nucleus containing four protons and two electrons, around which two electrons revolve.

Now, the fact that a radio-active element retains its activity whether it is combined with other elements or is free shows that the emission of alpha and beta particles must take place from within the nucleus of the atom. It is, therefore, easy to see that the nuclei of higher atomic number must contain alpha particles and electrons. If electrons are given place in the nucleus, then a number of grave difficulties arise.

## Neutrons and Positrons

The epoch making discovery of 'Neutron' by Chadwick, has helped the scientists in overcoming this difficulty. Neutron is a particle having no charge but a mass nearly equal to that of a proton. Being uncharged its penetrating power is as great as 30 cms. in lead. If alpha rays from Polonium are made to impinge upon borium or beryllium then neutrons are produced. The process by which neutrons are ejected is clearly one of nuclear disintegration. The alpha particle is captured by the nucleus and a neutron is ejected. Thus we can very safely conclude that the nucleus of an atom consists of protons and neutrons (instead of electrons).

The work of Anderson, Blackett and Occhialini which lead to the discovery of "Positron" has added a new and one more particle to the list of the elementary particles. Positron is a positive electron. Its mass is equal to that of a negative electron. It is produced when a cosmic ray particle strikes an atom of gas contained in Wilson Blond Chamber operated in a strong magnetic field. The discovery of Positron, leads to the doubt that the proton may not be the elementary particle, but a compound of a neutron and a positron. The mode of production of the positron during the impact of cosmic rays with the atomic nuclei suggests that they are not released from inside the nuclei but are formed just outside the struck nuclei.

The discovery of 'heavy hydrogen' or 'diplogen' (of mass twice of ordinary hydrogen) by Urey has given an unequelled stimulus to research in nucleuar chemistry. Because hydrogen is the most reactive element and enters into more compounds than any other element. Hence the variety of substances containing hydrogen is multiplied immensely. The diplogen nucleus or diplon (as it is called) will henceforward be substituted for proton when investigating the structure of chemical compounds.

Is this complicate structure of the atom so skilfully designed by nature, and equally skilfully exposed by the talented scientists with their profound theoretical and experimental researches, going to be of no use in convincing an ardent lover of idealism or mentalism according to whom atom is an illusion—a thing seen in a dream?


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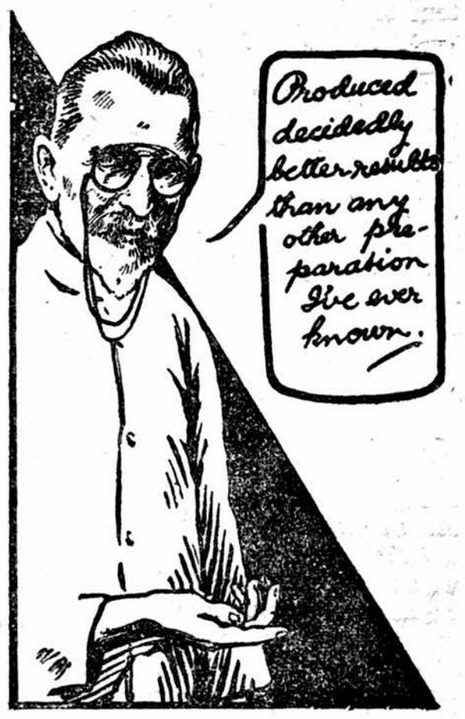


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# News From Far & Near

### AN AEROPLANE A DAY

Aeroplane factories in Germany are now turning out one complete machine—liner, bomber, or sports—every day.

* * * *

### LORD MAYOR'S SALARY

London's Lord Mayor will in future receive an allowance of £12,500 for his year of office. The salary has been fixed at £10,000 since about 1875.

* * * *

### DELAYED IN POST 58 YEARS

A postcard, dated March 1, 1877, addressed to a woman who has been dead for thirty years, has just been delivered in Plymouth to Mrs. P. H. Blake, her daughter-in-law, who had to pay two-pence excess postage.

* * * *

### BRITISH FILMS IN GERMANY

British films figure badly in the list of 134 new productions released in Germany during the past eight months. There were eighty-seven German pictures, twenty-two American, six each French and Austrian, five Czechoslovakian, and only three British.

* * * *

### SHERIFF FINDS HIMSELF GUILTY

Sheriff B. Monta, of Sullivan County, Claremont, U.S.A., issued a warrant against himself for driving a car when under the influence of drink.

He tried the case himself, found himself guilty, and imposed a fine of £20.

* * * *

### SWASTIKA FIRST

The swastika flag is now to have precedence over the black-white-red standard of Imperial Germany.

Such is the effect of a decree issued by Dr. Frick, Minister of the Interior. The only exceptions are Army and Navy buildings, where the German war flag will fly as heretofore.

* * * *

### SURPRISE STALIN TOAST

Stalin, the Soviet Dictator, in giving a toast at a banquet to 1,700 men of the Russian fighting forces, said that there were many men outside the ranks of the Communist Party who were really good Communists and Bolsheviks. He concluded by drinking to the health of the party and non-party Bolsheviks.

* * * *

### £1000 EGG FOR SALE

The Easter Egg which the murdered Czar Nicholas II of Russia once presented to the Czarina is for sale at New York. The price asked is close on £1,000.

It is a particularly fine egg, fashioned by Carl Faberge, the Russian Imperial goldsmith.

The egg is carved from a piece of moss agate. It originally contained a presentation necklace consisting of emeralds, rubies, diamonds, pearls and turquoise.

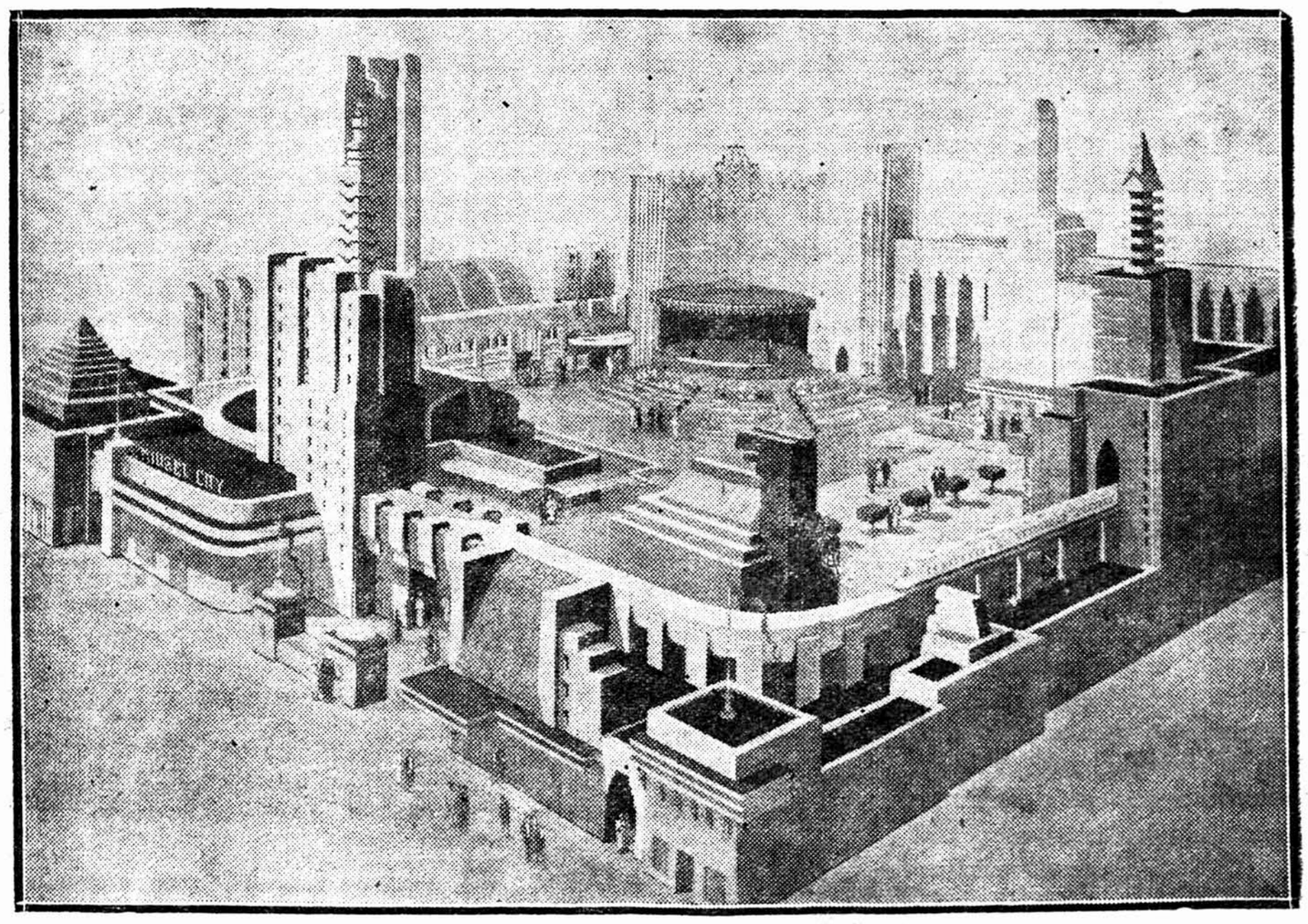
* * * *

### TEACHING KISSING TO "NATIVES"

To encourage kissing in Western Africa, where it is practically unknown, gramophone records registering the sound of a couple kissing in the approved European style have been circulated among natives.

An eccentric Londoner, Edwin Thomas Howes, stinted himself on food and lived a miser's life but, until his death a few weeks ago, he lit his pipe every morning with a £1 Bank of England note.

## MIDGET CITY TO RISE AT WORLD FAIR




**Eighty of the world's smallest people will live in a Lilliputian metropolis being built to match their diminitive size, on the site of the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, Calif. which opened on May 29. Midget skyscrappers, a tiny city hall, fire station, and apartment houses will be erected to accommodate the little people, who will have their own mayor, chief of police, and city government.**

## KING'S NEW DAIMLER

### Biggest Car In The World

For the Jubilee celebrations the King and Queen, used a new Daimler state car, which is the largest private car in the world. It has a wheelbase of 13ft. 1in. with an overall length of 17ft. 10in. and a track of 5ft. 4in. Its twelve-cylinder V-type engine with the silent overheadvalve system is rated at 49.4 h.p. and develops approximately 140 h.p.

It has been specially built throughout, says the "Manchester Guardian", to meet the rowal requirements and incorporates the latest engineering developments achieved by the Daimler company, including advanced practice for eliminating vibration and noise. The limousine coachwork, by Hooper and Co. (Coachbuilders) Ltd., gives an exceptional amount of room, which enables an unusual degree of comfort to be provided in the chair seats in the middle of the car, which are those occupied by the King and Queen on ceremonial occasions. The upholstery is in blue leather, while the exterior is in the usual royal maroon colour, with brass mountings. The royal crest, encircled by the collar of the Order of the Garter and surmounted by the royal crown, is emblazoned on the main doors and the back panel. In addition to the normal luxurious equipment of large modern limousines, a special cabinet is fitted to the passengers' side of the partition, carrying a second speedometer and mileage recorder together with a clock.

## WORLD'S ROYAL THRONE HOLDERS

### Present, Ex- And Would-Be

Here is the full list of royal throne holders present, ex—and would-be. In some cases the next in lien is also given.

Afghanistan—Mohammed Zahir Khan, 20 (age).

Albania—King Zog 39.

Annam—Emperor Bao Dai, 21.

Arabia Saudi—King Ibn Saud, 54. Heir—Prince Ibn Saud, 29.

Austria—The pretender, Archduke Otto, 22.

Belgium—King Leopold, 33.

Bulgaria—King Boris, 41.

Denmark—King Christian, 04, Heir—Crown Prince Christian, 5.

Egypt—King Fuad, 67. Heir Prince Farouk, 15.

Ethiopia—Ras Tafari, 43.

France—The pretender, the Duke de Guise, 40.

Germany—Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, 53; and ex-Prince Wilhelm, 28.

Great Britain—King George, 69, Heir—Prince of Wales, 40.

Greece—Ex-King George, 44.

Holland—Queen Welhelmina, 54, Heiress—Princess Juliana, 26.

Italy—King Victor-Emanuel, 65, Heir—Crown Prince Humber, 30.

Japan—Emperor Hirohito, 34.

Jugoslavia—King Peter, 11.

Liectenstein—Prince Francis, 81.

Luxemburg—Grand Duchess Charlotte, 39.

Manchukuo—Emperor Pu Yi, 28.

Monaco—Prince Louis, 64, Heir—Grandson, Prince Rainier, 11.

Norway—King Haakon, 62, Heir Crown Prince Olaf, 31.

Persia—Riza Pahlavi, 52, Heir—Riza Pahlavi, 15.

Rumania—King Carol, 41; Ex-King, now crown Prince, Michael, 13.

Russia—The Pretender, Grand Duke Cyrill, 58, Heir—Grand Duke Vladimir, 17.

Siam—King Ananda Mahidol, 11.

Spain—Ex-King Alphonso, 48.

Sweden—King Gustaf, 76, Heir—Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf. 29 this month.

## MOTHER OF 387

### Twelve-Year Old British Sow Sets A Record

Betty, a sow owned by Mr. Harry S. Pedlingham, a farmer, of Malvern, Worcestershire, had up till the end of March farrowed 385 pigs in twenty-three litters.

For some time now Mr. Pedlingham has been looking forward to Betty producing another big litter which would bring her total farrowings up to the 400 mark, an undreamed of record in the pig world.

Last week came the big surprise. Betty farrowed again. Mr. Pedlingham overjoyed rushed round to Betty's sty:

He found that Betty had given birth to twins!

Betty is twelve years old but still in her prime. She still has time to produce the other thirteen pigs that will give her a record which it will be hard to beat.

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# "STRENGTH THROUGH JOY"

## German Exposition Lays Bare Miracle Of Human Life

Chimes pealed recently in the belfry of a huge building on the Kaiserdamm, Berlin. Lesser chimes within took up the melody. Dignitarites holding shiny high hats gathered in a Hall of Honor and listened to orations of the usual turgid Nazi variety on the greatness and glory of the German people. The exposition called "The Miracle of Life" (Das Wunder des Lebens) was thus officially opened to teach the facts of life, writes Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert in the "New York Times."

The Germans are probably the most skilful organizers of expositions in the world. This one is a credit to their ingenuity in explaining by models and pictures how life began on this earth, how how the body is constructed, how its parts perform their functions, how bacteria lay us low, how health can be maintained. So far as we may judge from a vivid guide to the exposition, illustrated with striking colored pictures of the major exhibits, there is a commendable lack of the racial twaddle that Hitler has made part of his gospel. On the other hand, there is an equally commendable stressing of civic duty. The good Nazi must keep himself in health; he must cultivate his moral as well as his bodily well-being; he must produce only sound offspring or, if that is impossible because of some hereditary defect, he must have himself sterilized.

### Theatrical Devices

There can be no question of the exposition's success as a piece of showmanship. Every theatrical device that can possibly enliven a dull subject or teach a physiological or social lesson has been applied. Thus the chimes within the building that rang out when the exposition was dedicated are heard every five minutes. They play a simple children's song. Their purpose is to tell the visitors that every five minutes nine children are born in Germany. Placards on walls ask searching questions: Is my body sound? Do I lead the right kind of life? Are my father and mother physically and mentally sound?

Striking models help to answer such questions. One is the "glass man," patterned after a famous original in the Dresden Hygiene Exposition. A pump drives an appropriately dyed liquid through his transparent arteries and veins, and the point is made that in three minutes twenty-four quarts of blood pass through the circulatory system and that in twenty-four hours the heart does enough work to lift three men to the top of a building 443 feet high.

The hall in which the symbolic chimes peal is primarily dedicated to the family. Here Nazi eugenics come into their own. The principles of heredity are explained in brief, popular lectures. On way hand the importance of the family is stressed. There is even a genealogical consulting office to lend aid in tracing family trees down to the very roots. The benefits of Germany's sterilization law are stresed.

### Strength Through Joy

The apple of the Nazi eye is the organization which is known as Strength through Joy (Kraft durch Freud:) and which is designed to imbue a whole nation with a delight in being strong and healthy, doing one's boy well—all for the benefit of the State. The manner in which these principles are inculcated is reminiscent of American boosting of a new real estate development. But there is no doubt of its effectiveness. Garden cities playgrounds, fountains in which children may splash, systematic hiking and skiing testify to the religious zeal that lies behind the Kraft durch Freude movement.

Much solemn flubdub is spouted by the officials in charge of the exposition about bursting with the joy of life after the exhibits have been studied and about looking into tehe future with a lighter heart after having marvelled at the intricate business of keeping body and soul together. But there can be no doubt that all this is good medicine for a people which until recently was in the depth of despair. If teaching men and women the essentials about their own bodies and the relation of these bodies to the greater body politic is a means of creating national and social solidarity, other countries might do worse than organize expositions like that which is now crowding the building on the Kaiserdamm.

### Collars From Slot Machine

When a Berlin newspaper announced at the beginning of last month the establishment of an automatic slot machine for supplying bouquets of flowers after shop closing hours, sceptic first suspected an April fools' joke. But the report proved to be genuine and the ingenious inventor, not content with originating this novelty outside a florists shop in the Kaiserallee in Berlin is now supplying not only the customary slot machine goods such as fruit, etc., but even spare collars in all sizes for the stranded male. This automatic machine is placed in a working class quarter of Berlin outside the railway station at Alexanderplatz. The inventor, however, is wily enough to equip these machines with an automatic coin-testing apparatus which rejects faulty or counterfeit money.

### Omnibus With Radio

The ancient Thurington town of Altenburg, the home of "skat" the German equivalent of bridge, has always been proud of its Skat Omnibus in which devotees of this card game can enjoy their skat while travelling. But the inhabitants of this town, not content with this ingenious contraption of their local passenger transport board, have now been presented with an omnibus fitted with radio, enabling passengers to listen-in to almost every European station en route.

In spite of these innovations, the good old times have not been forgotten in central Germany. The old fashioned stage coaches still ply regularly in many parts of Lower Bavaria, for instance between Holkirchen and Dietramszell, the favourite summer resort of the late Reichs President Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Over fifty of these mail-coaches are still in operation in Bavaria.

### Sea-water With A "Permanent Wave"

The island of Norderney on the north coast of Germany can always rely on the breakers of the North Sea for the entertainment of its visitors. Now it has gone one better than that. It has opened a swimming pool which boasts the combined attractions, unique in Europe, of temperated sea water and artificial waves, which means that bathers unwilling to face the rigours of the ocean surf, can enjoy a permanent wave in warmer waters.

### British Teachers Tour Germany

A party of 150 teachers have just completed a fortnight's tour of Germany under the auspices of the German Academic Exchange Bureau and a reception was given in their honour at Humboldt House at Berlin before their departure for England for next term's duties. Their extensive tour included visits to such interesting places as Cologne, Bonn, Godesberg, Frankfort-on-Main, Jena, Weimar and Rudolstadt. During their stay in Berlin they visited the National Political Instructional Institute at Spandau, a National Socialist boarding school run on lines similar to British public schools. They also saw many other schools in Berlin, a Labour Service Camp and the sights of Berlin and Potsdam.

### Eagle Exhibition

Two hundred prize eagles collected from all over the world and representing 75 different species are to be on view this month at a special section of the Home Exhibition at Halberstadt in the Harz district. The exhibits include specimens of Brahmin eagles from Bengal, silent eagles from Australia, dwarf eagles from Egypt and white-headed eagles from the North American Continent. Eagles from the Harz district will be strongly represented among the continent of German birds shown.

Apart from this special eagle show, the exhibition accommodates regularly no fewer than 13,500 birds of 5,500 different kinds, including 1,800 humming birds and 1200 birds of prey.

## Germany: Old And New

*(Continued from page 11)*

parks, large and small, and to its attraction.

Since, music, dramatic art and literature all have their seat here. How many people know that Berlin contains some of the world's greatest masterpieces of painting, sculpture and architecture? The new edition of Baedeker gives the city no less than 28 double stars the highest distinction that this famous guidebook has to confer. Rubens Van Dyck, Murillo, Botticelli, Durer, Rembrandt ("Man with Golden Helmet")—these are but a few of a long list of noted names represented in the Berlin Museum and art galleries. From an ancient Egypt comes the bust of Queen of Nefretete, mother-in-law of Tut-Anch-Amon, from Greece the imposing Altor of Pergamon.

The German capital is particularly favoured in its surroundings. A short ride by subway, omnibus or street railway from any part of the great city brings one to green woods and pleasant lakes and rivers. And only a few miles away lie Potsdan rich in historic palaces of Sans Souci, built from plans drawn up by Frederic the Great

Nowhere is travel faster, cheaper, safer and more comfortable than in Germany. And it is hardly necessary to say that the German airplane service leads the world. Everyday German passenger airplanes cover more than 20,000 miles.


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# The March Of Science

## FISH WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

A private collection of more than a thousand tropical fishes swim in tanks housed in a small room in William Street, Knightsbridge. They belong to Mr. William Woolland, and many hundreds of them are types not found even in the famous Zoo Aquarium in Regent's Park. Some are worth far more than their weight in gold, one such, an inch long, with a splendid red, white, and blue fin, being priced at £10. Nearly all these tropical varieties are small, but their colours often outvie the rainbow. Some, too, have the strange habit of charging sex, at one time being prolific mothers, and later becoming fathers! The water in the tanks must be kept at an unvarying temperature to match the temperature of the seas around such places as Florida, San Salvador, and the Leeward Islands where so many radiant fishes are found.

## INSECT MUSEUM

Sir Hans Sloane, physician to Queen Anne, after whom London's Hans Crescent and Place, Sloane Street and Square, are called, not only bequeathed to the nation his museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, but is the virtual founder of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. His entomological collection is the nucleus of that vast museum, and he also left many zoological specimens, and funds for their upkeep. To-day the insects there amounts to 9,000,000 specimens, the largest aggregation in the world. Recently, its staff has completed a six weeks' successful battle against the ravages of a beetle called 'anthrenus musaeorum.' The remedy which proved most effective was superheating the boxes and cabinets, a temperature of 130 degrees being fatal to this pest to which all insect collections are liable.

## ELECTRIC SANDPAPER

The latest way of making sandpaper is by electricity. On a smooth sheet there are 250,000 grains to the square inch, and by a new process the sharpest edges are made to stand upwards and the grains or particles are evenly spaced. The paper first passes between two rollers where a thin coating of glue is applied. It then passes between two electrodes, charged with 100,000 volts, the grains being fed between these two points at the same time. They instantly become electrified and are forced into the glue with their edges standing upright. The high-tension current also causes them to repel each other with equal force by the elementary law of electricity, and they therefore become evenly spaced and form a perfect covering on the paper or cloth backing. Thus electrical sandpaper is accomplished with comparative ease in less time and with better results than by any mechanical means.

## TELETACTOR

With finger-tips on a tiny instrument called a teletactor, Harry Goddard, a deaf youth, carried on a conversation with his teacher, audible to a room full of listeners at Chicago. He has learned to feel words by vibration in the instrument. He astonished listeners by his accuracy in repeating words which Dr. Robert Gault, the inventor, spoke to him by microphone.

## Scientists Envisions Birth Of New Universe

### Ultimate Transformation Of All Radiant Energy Back Into Matter Is Declared Possible by Prof. W. F. G. Swann Before American Philosophical Society

A photon fog, which offers a new idea of the creation of the universe, was described to the American Philosophical Society by Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Institute.

Photons are the small units into which the radiations or rays of stars are divided. They are the heat, light and other energy constantly streaming away from sun and stars.

Science has believed this radiation could have ultimately only one end, sun and stars at last cold, the present universe at an end.

But Dr. Swann showed how it may be possible, though proof is yet lacking, for this lost star proton energy to form a universal fog, out of which a new creation might arise. His picture is not altogether from the original void mentioned in the Bible and the original nebula taught in the schools.

His subject to-night was: "Is the universe running down." He did not attempt to say where its original creation began, but how it might come to life again.

"I feel," Dr. Swann said, "that our present rather incomplete knowledge of the laws of atom processes we cannot say that the laws demand chaos as the ultimate fate of the universe, although there is nothing in the present knowledge to deny such a possibility.

"The sun and stars are very hot. There is evidence that they have been hot so long that they must be cooled ages ago if they had no source available for supply of heat. All the more obvious source, like graviational potential energy and radio-active energy, etc., prove hopelessly inadequate.

"It becomes necessary to draw out atomic energy and go even further and draw on the energy associate with the very existence of such things as protons and electrons. This source of energy may occur in the hot centres of the sun and stars. The logical end of all this would be the conversion of all matter into heat energy.

"Is there any way back from radiant energy to matter? As a matter of fact, there is, and the method has been admitted by all physicists who are less than 35 years old."

Dr. Swann explained that the older, more conservative physicists still doubt. He drew the picture of what the younger scientists believe to be transformation of energy into solid matter, change of star and sun rays into real particles, which is sometimes called the creation of matter.

"Radiant energy," he said, "exists in the form of definite units—called photons. In certain collisions of one of these photons with an atomic nucleus, the photon becomes a pair of charged particles.

"It may not be without interest to contemplate a final state of the universe where there were practically nothing but photons wandering through space."

This photon fog Dr. Shaw then compared with the nebular hypothesis, in which the fog of matter was made of particles instead of photons. Gravitation would gather the nebulous particles into stars, suns and the earth.—"New York Times."

## A Case Of Reincarnation

### After Serious Illness Hungarian Girl Of 15 Speaks Spanish Which She Never Learned

Iris Farczady, fifteen-year-old daughter of a Budapest engineer was dying of influenza.

There was a moment when she was believed to be dead.

Then she recovered—but forgot her native language, (writes the Budapest correspondent of the "Sunday Express.")

She spoke only Spanish. She did not recognise her mother and called her "Senora."

Nobody could talk to her until they invited a Spanish interpreter. To him she declared:—

"I am Senora Lucia Altarez de Salvio. I was the wife of a working man in Madrid, and had fourteen children. I was forty years old and rather sick. A few days ago I died, or at least thought I was dying.

"Now I have recovered here in this strange country and wonder what happened to me. I am sorry I cannot speak Hungarian."

This happened in 1933. Since that time Miss Farczady has only spoken Spanish.

TO TEACH HER.

Her family was obliged to learn a little Spanish and to teach her a little Hungarian. Her Hungarain is very bad and has a strong Spanish accent.

She is singing Spanish songs, preparing special Spanish food and giving graphic description of Madrid, where she has never been

She had not known a word of Spanish before her illness, as far as her parents know.

Mme. Farczady thinks her daughter has undergone the influence of some "spirit." Her father, however, believes that she went mad, and wishes to consult psychiatrists.

The girl declared in broken Hungarian and German that she is still wondering how she got to Budapest from Madrid.

"I should like to hear something about my Spanish family. These nice people here are very kind to me, but they are not my parents as they pretend to be," she said.

Miss Farczady is now to be examined by a committee of psychiatrists.

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS

Limewash has been extensively used on London buildings, as it protects the stone from corrosion by the acids in the air.

Test your weight at a slot machine and get a £40 life policy lasting twenty-four hours for a penny. A plan of automatic insurance to be sold through automatic weighing machines has been presented to the Oklahoma State Insurance Commission.

A sound-proof window which admits light and air but not noise has been invented by Mr. E. T. Fisk, of Sydney. The design of the window makes use of the principle that most sounds can be reflected or absorbed if certain materials are applied to the surfaces the sounds are striking.

A fish which has a "Belicon" arrangement on top of its head has been handed to the United States Board of Fisheries for examination. It has no eyes. A dozen tentacles are arranged in Umbrella-fashion over the head, and each has a small light. It has no scales, but has quills like a hedgehog.

## GRAMOPHONE PICTURES

In anticipation of a sudden television boom, cinema companies are now busy "bottling" films. These pictures, ready for reproduction on the thirty-line transmission system, successfully synchronize sound and vision. They are "bottled" in the form of gramophone records. On being played the electrical waves, released into the ether, assemble the picture on the television screen complete to its minutest detail. Persons with ordinary wireless sets will get the sound effect only. This ingenious invention obviates the necessity of making pictures specially for television.

## LIFE-SAVING NET

A new invention which may save many lives is a large flexible net supported by cylindrical corks. It was recently thrown into one of Cardiff's Municipal Baths, and six men were told to jump on to the net. It supported them sitting or lying. This net can be unrolled down a ship's side and used as a ladder, or flung from a rescue ship into the sea beside a wreck. People can be lowered into the sea on it or can jump into it.

"Now, boys," said teacher, "can any of you tell me how iron was first discovered?"

Little Henry put up his hand.

"Yes, sir," he replied.

"Good," said teacher encouragingly. "Stand up and tell the class."

"I understood my father to say that they smelt it, sir," replied Henry.

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# BROTHERS
## Competition

| 1st Prize | 2nd Prize | 3rd Prize | Consolation Prizes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 500 | Rs. 200 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 200 |

It is not unusual to recognise a person at first sight as a brother or some close relation of a friend by the marked family resemblance the stranger may bear to the one known to you in respect of his nose, ears, eyes etc.

In this competition two sets of faces are illustrated. Each face in the set of pictures numbered 1, 2, 3,.....on the opposite page has a resemblance in one way or another to a corresponding face in the set of pictures marked A, B, C,.....given on this page although their head gears and dresses may be quite different.

What you have to do is to pick out brothers from the two sets of illustrations, For instance there is a marked resemblance between "F" and No. 11. You therefore, enter No. 11 against 'F, in the entry coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit your solution before 19th June observing the following rules:—

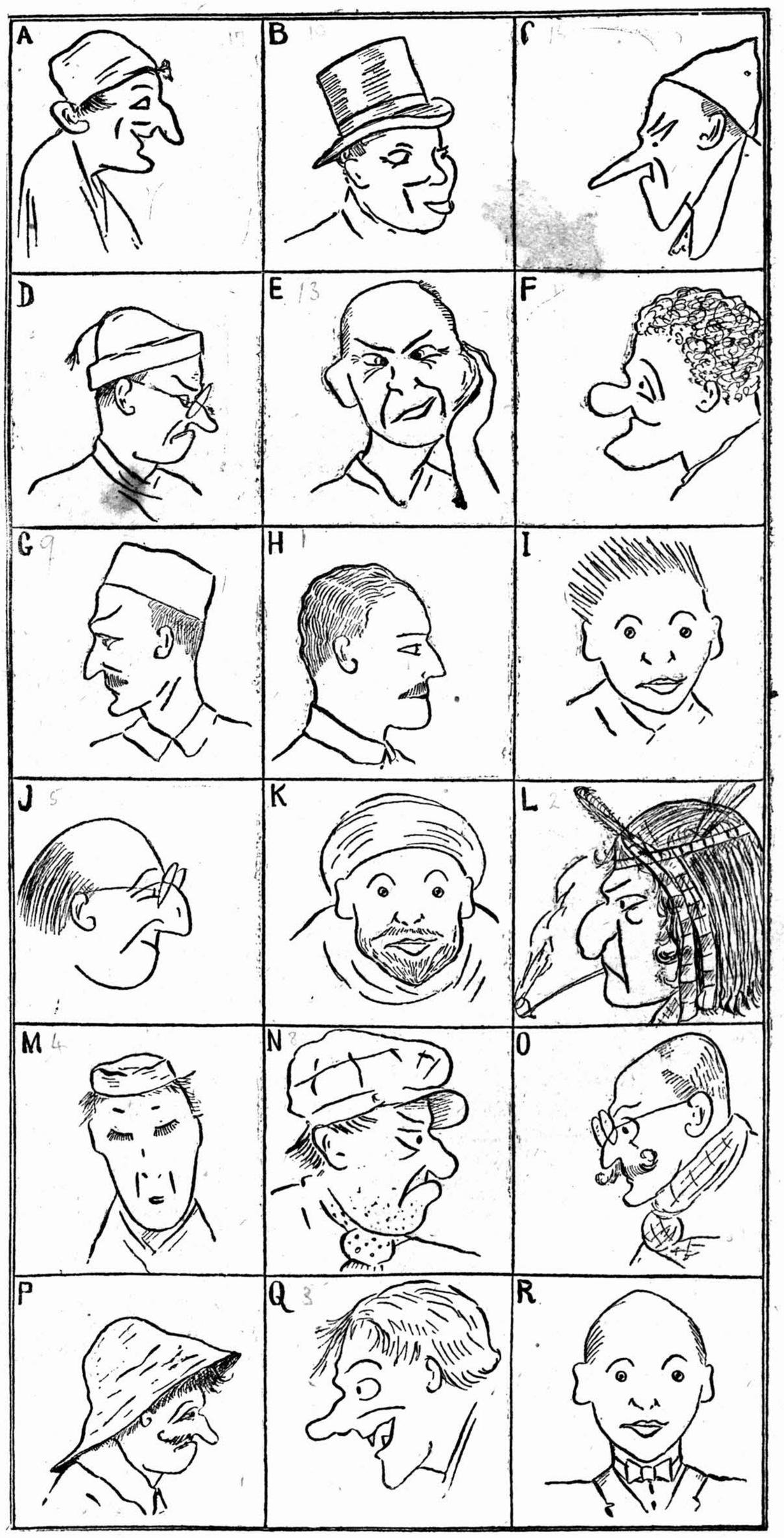
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A HAND DELIVERY-Local competitors may if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager. Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt



# BROTHERS

## COMPETITION

(Continued)

must accompany the Entries. A Competitor however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 19th June 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 30th June 1935.

ENTRY COUPON.

| Illustrations. | Illustrations. |
|---|---|
| A | |
| B | |
| C | |
| D | |
| E | |
| F | 11 |
| G | |
| H | |
| I | |
| J | |
| K | |
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| M | |
| N | |
| O | |
| P | |
| Q | |
| R | |

*Name* .....

.....

*Address* .....

.....

Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

*Closing Date* 19th *June* 1935

# CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

## THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

C/o "Gulistan,"
Karachi:
26th May 1935.

I have been so busy during the last few days and I am so very busy even to-day that I regret I can neither write the big account of the Children's Gathering held at Hyderabad (Sind), nor arrange to give here some of the articles sent by or for you. I therefore beg to be excused, and hope, realising my position, you will gladly pardon me.....

During my last week's stay in Sind, I have had to visit various cities and villages: How I wish I could tell you everything very to-day! But I shall request you to kindly bear with me and wait till next week, when I shall be *only too glad, to relate to you* all about the children's function and their activities.

In the meanwhile I am arranging for the publication of certain photographs taken during the occasion of the Balkan-ji-Bari local branch anniversary held at Hyderabad. I trust you will like them and enjoy them?

And I have to thank all those who have very kindly written to me here. Yes, please, thanks very many for the kind remembrances. I have replied to all those letters individually, and I believe my letters have been safely received. Of course the asking for the forms etc. have not been attended to: all the same, I hope to dispose of them soon after my arrival at Bombay

Are there any children who like to join the All-India Children's Association, but have not yet been able to do so owing to lack of proper knowledge and information? In that case, let them write to us immediately, enclosing a three-pice stamp only to *cover the postage.* Also please inform us of your age, and write your full address legibly. Could we be of any service to you? Just drop us a line, and we will do our best to prove helpful!

**Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari held their local Branch *anniversary functions* from 17th to 20th May, both days inclusive. Here you can have an idea of the audience, which is so much interested in their activities.**

**Matki Dance of the little girls. It pleased the audience so much: they were wonderstruck to see the art developed amongst small children.**

**Miss Fatima Md. Ali (Educatio nal Inspectress-in-Sind) who gave away prizes at the childre n's anniversary function held at Hyderabad (Sind) Standing on the extreme right is Miss Jamna P. Lakhani, President of the local branch.**

## RUFUS, THE ROBIN

(A STORY.)

Betty and David first met Rufus in the wood one cold autumn day. Chum, their dog, was busy burrowing, and the little robin, after watching him from a tree, flew down and picked up the worms from the soft earth he shot out as he burrowed.

After that first day the children often saw him, and by degrees the robin got to know them quite well. Betty nicknamed him Rufus, and very soon the four of them (for, of course, Chum was always included in anything the children did) became the firmest of firm friends.

As winter approaced, the east winds grew colder and colder, and the ground froze so hard that there were no worms for poor Rufus. It was then that the children hit on the idea of bringing suet to the woods for him.

"What a darling he is!" said Betty, watching their little friend pecking and tugging away at the hard white lump. "I wish he would eat out of our hands."

"Well, let's try! suggested David.

So every time they met Rufus they tempted him to come to their hands. But friendly though the little bird had become it was weeks before they were successful. Rufus seemed to be timid. Time and time again he almost came to them, and then, at the last moment, his courage would fail him, and he would flutter off looking quite agitated.

BETTY SUCCEEDS AT LAST

At last, however, one bitterly cold day, when Betty held out her hand as usual, there was a flutter of brown wings, and almost before she could realize what was happening she felt the delicate clasp of two tiny claws on her finger as Rufus alighted, took the fat, and flew off with it into the undergrowth to eat it at his leisure.

By the time he was ready for more Betty was holding out another piece, and so he came again. But now, instead of flying off with it, he remained on her hand to eat it.

Then David tried, but for some reason Rufus refused to go to David's hand. Perhaps his courage had deserted him or perhaps he had satisfied his appetite.

After this the children went regularly to the wood, taking crumbs and suet, and sometimes even a little flaked maize begged from the poultry store. How Rufus loved it! But, though he never failed to take his meals from Betty's hand, he still seemed to doubt David, and poor David was quite upset about it.

Rufus was growing bolder and bolder now. When he saw them coming he would fly half-way across the field to meet them, perching on Betty's arm or shoulder. If they did not come at the usual time he would wait in the hedge for them, or fly down to the garden to see if they were about. And if, as sometimes happened, though very rarely, he was not there when they reached the wood, they had only to whistle and he would come flying along at once.

A BIG SURPRISE.

Then, one spring morning, they had a big surprise, for, on reaching the wood, they found two robins awaiting them!

"Why, it must be his wife!" whispered Betty, holding out her hand as Rufus flew toward her. "See if she'll come to you, David."

David held out his hand invitingly, and sure enough, the stranger robin, as if determined not to be left out of things, came!

"What an awfully good idea of yours, Rufus" said Betty. "Now we have a robin each!"

**Here you can see children who prepared things for the special exhibition, held in connec tion with the Children's Anniversary.**

## TO MAKE YOU SMILE

Father (to small son): "Ronnie, I hope you didn't take a second piece of cake at the party."

Ronnie: "No, daddy, I took two pieces the first time!"

* * * *

Little Leslie: "May I pretend that we've got another little boy having tea with us?"

Mother: "Yes, if you like."

"Well, I think he'd like another piece of cake."

* * * *

Jean:—I was absolutely historical with laughter."

Joan: "You mean hysterical."

Jean: "No—I laughed for ages and ages."

* * * *

Sadie: "I'm going out to buy a book."

Gertie: "A book!"

"Yes; my father bought me the most wonderful reading lamp yesterday."

* * * *

"Bertie," said the hostess, "won't you eat some more cakes."

"I can't. I'm full!" sighed Bertie.

"Well, then, put some in your pockets."

"I can't. They're full too!"

* * * *

Tramp: "Madam, I'm suffering from indigestion."

Lady: "I'm sorry. What can I do to help you?"

"You can cure me instantly by giving me something to digest."

* * * *

Visitor (speaking of little boy): "He has his mother's eyes."

Mother: "And his father's mouth."

Child (loudly): "And his brother's trousers."

* * * *

"Pa, what is influence?"

"Influence is what you think you have until you try to use it."

* * * *

Teacher: "Now, Johnny, what was the principal result of the flood?"

Johnny: "I know, sir. Mud!"

* * * *

"I say, Bill," said Peter, "Have you heard the joke about the closed telescope?"

"Can't say I have," replied Bill.

"Oh well, never mind, you wouldn't be able to see through it," giggled Peter.

* * * *

When you are in a room with a chum, look round and say, "This room is pretty large; would you like me to tell you how many feet there are in it?"

If he says he would like you to, the reply is:

"Four, yours and mine!"

Or more, of course, if there are more people there.

## "TO-MORROW" WON'T DO

Too many to-morrows! That's true of most lives. It's certainly true of my own. I dare say it's true of yours, too.

And you and I and everyone else would be making a much better job of this business of living if it wasn't..... Too many to-morrows! That's the whole trouble. That's what is wrong.

We are always saying "To-morrow," putting off things we should do to-day until "to-morrow," promising our uneasy consciences that we'll write that letter or do that job "to-morrow."

But when to-morrow comes, why then it's to-day—and we say "To-morrow" again. Yes, to-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow—that is how our lives fly by, with so many precious to-days wasted because of our empty intentions for to-morrow.

It is such an easy way of dodging something we don't particularly want to do, and of shelving awkward responsibilities. To-morrow won't do, my friends. To-morrow, very often, is too late. So do it to-day, and make sure.

Because you know, this folly of putting things off, like most other follies, has an unpleasant habit of growing until its consequences overwhelm us.

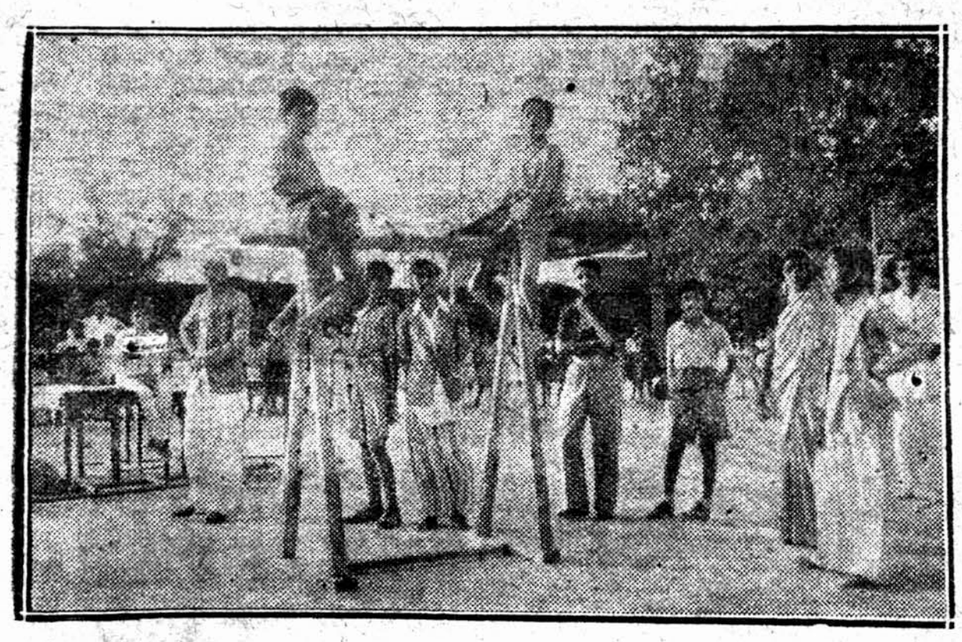
"You know how it is with the lumber room or the chest of drawers, for instance. The longer you postpone tidying them worse the confusion.

Well, life is the same. The longer you allow the arrears of your obligations to mount up, the larger your debt to life becomes, until you tempt Providence too far.

You will say "To-morrow" once too often, and opportunity will have come and gone. It may be the opportunity for which you have waited a lifetime. It may even be the most golden opportunity of all—your last chance to turn your face towards Heaven.

For wonderful and enduring though God's patience is, He cannot gather you into His fold if you turn your back upon Him until there are no more to-morrows.

There is a place for everyone of us around His Throne. See that you do not lose yours by saying "To-morrow will do."



**Boys' pillow-fighting created any amount of amusement.**

**Sports were also organised. Girls competing in the Crutches Race**

**Prof. S. N. Pherwani, President-elect of the children's anniversary function held by the Hyderabad (Sind) Balkanji-Bari.**

## HULLO, KETTLE CALLING!

As I sit on the fire boiling water for you I often think of my long and glorious history. I want you to know that I am a great and important thing, and I have travelled all over the world from my home in China, You didn't know that I was Chinese? My dears some of my ancestors are sitting up, very proud and beautiful, in the museums of the world, and even the smallest child would know them for the fathers and mothers of the kettles of to-day, though they were made in China ages ago.

Have you ever heard of a bird called the Phoenix? He was supposed to be a magnificent golden bird who lived for hundreds of years. Then, feeling a little fed up with himself, he collected a bundle of sticks, flapped his wings till the sticks took fire, sat down on them, and burnt himself to ashes! The amazing thing was that he rose out of his own ashes, and, feeling fresh and brave and beautiful, he lived till he felt he wanted to burn himself clean and new again. So, of course, he never really died at all.

Well, the Chinese drank tea when most of the people in the world were savages, and when they made a kettle it was in the shape of a Phoenix sitting on its fire—perhaps to remind people that they could always begin again and live brave bright lives. The spout of the kettle was in the shape of a bird's neck and head, and the water came out of the beak.

When the kettle travelled into other parts of the world, it lost its Phoenix head, but if you look at the spout of your kettle you will notice that it is very like a bird's head with an open beak.

The kettle is still sitting on the fire like the Phoenix of old, and always giving you new hot water! Good bye!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Please send all your communication in connection with this Children's Corner or the All-India Children's Association directly to:—

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.


# What Is In Your Horoscope?

## Let Me Tell You FREE

Would you like to know without any cost, what the stars indicate your future will be; whether you will be successful, prosperous and happy; about business, love, marriage ties, friends, enemies, travels, sickness, lucky and unlucky periods; what pitfalls to avoid; what opportunities to grasp; new undertakings and other information of untold value to you. Here is your chance to obtain an Astrological Interpretation ABSOLUTELY FREE.

FREE Your Astral Reading consisting of not less than two typewritten pages will come to you at once from this great astrologer whose predictions have excited the interest of two continents. Let him tell you FREE startling facts that may change the whole course of your life and bring success, happiness and prosperity.

Simply write your name and address plainly, state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss, also give date of birth. No need to send money but if you wish you may enclose 8 annas—(P. O. or stamps) to cover postal expenses Don't delay. Write now. Address ROXROY STUDIOS Dept. L 1001 Emmastraat, 42, The Hague, Holland. Postage on your letter to Holland is 3-1/2 annas.

**NOTE: Prof. Roxroy is held in high esteem by his many clients. He is the oldest and best known astrologer on the Continent and has been practising at the same address for over, of 20 years. His reliability may be judged by the fact that all of his work for which he makes a charge is on the basis of satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.**

# Bankruptcy Of University Degrees

## Should Not Widespread Unemployment Prevailing Among Our Educated Youth Make Us Feel That A Radical Change Is Necessary

(BY S. B. NAYAMPALLY.)

"The Bookful Blockhead ignorantly read
With loads of learned lumber in his head".—POPE.

Experience shows that a debased and depreciated currency is a national evil of the greatest magnitude and in the days where the value of all commodities is measured by their relation to money, we have to adjust our mode of living with its rise and fall. In order to obviate the necessity of bartering one article for another their value is now expressed in terms of money value which a purchaser could easily pay and the seller willingly receive. This is true also of our University education where hundreds and thousands of graduates are minted every year. The present mode of education which we receive tends more towards salvery than any really independent status. We barter our services in exchange for monetary consideration. Knowledge as such should be acquired for knowledge sake alone. But after graduating from the Universities the first thing we think of, or our ultimate object, is to sell our services.

PARENTS' RESPONSIBILITY.

One sees every day scores of people roaming the streets of Bombay fresh from the colleges with application bundles stuck in their armpits which usually say—"Being given to understand that there is a vacancy under your kind care I beg to apply for the same. As for my qualifications I am a graduate of such and such a University"—and visit offices seeking employment and the disappointment they receive when faced by a board with the shibboleth of "No Vacancy" standing out in bold relief, or being shown the exit in an unceremonious way, can easily be imagined. Too late in their life they all realise the waste of youth and time and their parents' money spent in wild goose chase of gaining a degree. It is the parents who are to be blamed for burying ostrich-like their heads deep down in the sands and sending their children down the plank only to be drowned in the sea of unemployment.

There was a time where a man with degrees was recognised and foreign qualifications were a sound investment. But now-a-days the "sound" has remained leaving aside the investment and every line—Commercial, Law, or Medical—is crowded. We followed like the flock of sheep only to be butchered in the slaughter house. The present mode of education has stuck to us in such a way that we find it difficult to get it out of our heads. Is there anything sillier in this world than putting an end to one's life just because one happens to get plucked in an examination or the papers were not well answered? But we do read about such cases in the daily papers. We also read of students in examination halls getting fits of hysteria, fainting, and mental and physical collapse,—as if the only aim of life is to pass the examinations and get degrees.

THE EXAMPLE OF JAPAN.

I have not a goody goody axe to grind but in spite of qualifications and degrees one sees every day that one requires a god-father to give a lift in life. One must have education, but the country is overcrowded with graduates and undergraduates all in search of a bare livelihood. It is indeed a good sign that our leaders are tying hard to encourage cottage industries. If an unanimous response is given to their appeals our motherland will be far richer than it is at present. Have we not before our eyes the example set by Japan? Every commodity of life bears a mark "Made in Japan."

How many sturdy beggars roam about the streets of Bombay and pester people at tram juctions and in railway trains for alms! It is a crime to encourage such type o false charity. Charitable people should better send their moneys to industrial homes than help people most of whom are criminals in disguise. Education such as is given at David Sassoon Reformatory will make them worthier citizens. A time will come when a carpenter's, barber's or a shoe-maker's job will be enviable, and we get a truer appreciation of the so-called "menial jobs."

NEED FOR CHANGED OUTLOOK.

Should not the unemployment crisis make us feel that our children should be trained on lines different from what we are following at present? We depend on other nations for a hundred things—from an ordinary pin to a motor car. Some of our Universities, have given a place in their curriculums to industrial training, but, alas! the bugbear of examination prevents most students from going in for such training and in consequence there is a mad scramble for academical qualifications. We must realise the difference between true education and mere success in examinations. One sincerely hopes that institutions where technical knowledge is imparted in all its practical varieties will become more and more popular with our youth and that the latter will be inspired more and more with ideas not of possessing degrees, but sound practical knowledge which will equip them not only to fight successfully the battle of life but also to improve the condition of their country materially.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Later, you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but, still later, you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women.

Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment.

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We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them.

There are some people who manufacture an article, and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that, we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity.

If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or, better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Bennett

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**This photograph shows Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rattenbury, a name which has become familiar in another English murder case. Mr. Rattenbury an architect, who was well-known in Canada, where he designed many prominent buildings, was found in the living room of his home near London with serious head injuries. He had been struck repeatedly with a heavy mallet and died four days later. Police arrested Mrs. Rattenbury, who is 31, and her 19-year old chauffeur, George Stoner, and charged them with murdering the dead man. Mr. and Mrs. Rattenbury are shown with their son.**

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## TREATMENT FOR SCIATICA

Our brain is the great nerve centre which sends and receives messages from our own nerves and muscles and from other persons and things. These messages are transmitted along the nerves which radiate from the brain, through the bony structure of the skull or through the spinal cord to the skin, that wonderful integument which is such an important and delicate mechanism for regulating temperature and sensations of touch.

When we have been exposed to draughts or a constant damp atmosphere, when the bodily health is poor or there is a septic focus somewhere within us, then the sheaths of the nerves may become inflamed. This sets up a form of neuritis of which sciatica is the most usual. The pain from inflammation of this great nerve trunk, which emerges at the hip-bone and radiates down the back of the leg, can be very intense. Usually there is some general rheumatism as well, so that sciatica is often said to be rheumatic in origin.

Rest to the limb is most important so that the inflamed surface of the nerve can be restored to normal. The ordinary rheumatic medicines are useful when taken to promote sweating and to deaden pain. A counter-irritant, such as oil of wintergreen or a liniment, may be applied to the limb.

The bowels should be kept active by taking a suitable dose of calomel followed by a saline next morning: twice weekly should be sufficient for this.

Where pain is violent complete rest in bed with fixation of the limb may be necessary; analgesic liniments such as chloroform and belladonna are usually applied, or an electrical treatment called ionisation sometimes gives relief. Later, massage and passive movements can be tried, provided they do not cause pain.

During convalescence life should be taken slowly and easily while the general strength is built up Spa treatment may be of considerable benefit at this stage.—"News Chronicle."

## INDIAN DIET

### Minerals Supply Deficiency Of Calcium In Diet

**(By Dattatraya Ganesh Kale)**

Recent experiments indicate that milk and leafy vegetables are not the only foods for replenishing calcium and phosphorus deficiencies in the Indian diet. Certain mineral compounds of these elements, added to the normal diet, effectively meet the shortages.

It has been found that the diet of many Indians is too low in calcium and phosphorus The average adult should take at least 0.68 gram of calcium and 1.32 grams of phosphorus. Growing children need twice as much calcium to insure proper growth and bone development, and expectant or nursing mothers need three times as much

The analysis of a number of typical Indian meals shows that in many cases the intake is well below these requirements, largely because of unduly large proportons of sugar, white flour and processed corn meal from which naturally occurring forms of calcium and phosphorus have been removed in manufacture.

Dietary deficiencies in calcium and phosphorus can be met by a liberal consumption of milk and leafy vegetables.

It is also possible to accomplish the same results with certain calcium and phosphorus salts. Phosphates of calcium are well suited to this purpose; they contain both elements and there is little evidence to show that the addition of either alone to the normal diet is undesirable.

It was formerly held that only organic compounds are suitable for food, but recent feeding experiments with both animals and human beings have shown that certain inorganic calcium and phosphorus salts can be assimilated equally as well as organic forms.

## ENGLAND'S STRONGEST MAN

### Former Carter Wins Title

Ronald Walker, a twenty-four-year-old Yorkshireman, was acclaimed in mail week the strongest man in Britain.

Four years ago Walker was a carter near Wakedeld, Yorkshire. One day his horse collapsed.

He dragged it half a mile to the nearest village.

He met eleven weight-lifters in an international contest between Britain and America in London.

The contestants included a commercial traveller, a Welsh miner, and a nine-teen-year-old Yorkshire farmer.

"This the first contest to find Britain's strongest man that has been held for twenty years," said Mr. W. J. Lowry, secretary of the British Amateur Weight Lifters' Association.

"There are 20,000 weight-lifters in this country some of them women.

Ronald Walker does not have to train on any special diet. He eats and drinks the same sort of stuff as you and me—only about twice as much."

At the end of a gruelling five-hour trial Ronald Walker gained the title.

In the five hours he lifted a total of 1.525lbs., and twice broke his own British record for the right-hand push.

## HEALTH SEEN IN NAILS

An experienced doctor, when feeling the pulse of a patient, will often assist his diagnosis by a casual glance at the finger-nails. The healthy nail is renewed once in 110 days, but the rate of growth is retarded by disease. Nails are highly specialized portions of the skin, and as such are subject to bodily ailments, of which they always show signs.

Serious illnesses always leave distinct transverse grooves in the nails, which gradually disappear with new growth; also, broken bones and fractures leave deep ridges which do not disappear for eighteen months or more. People constitutionally strong have large, heaped-up nails and thick nails usually denote a strong personality—though the converse does not hold good.

## MECCA GOES MODERN

### Hotels And Cinemas In Sacred City Of Islam

Mecca, sacred to all Mahomedans as the birthplace of Mahomet, is to come under the modern influence.

The desert lands around Mecca have vast subterranean wealth in minerals and oil. The Europeans and Americans who have come to work are not allowed within the precincts of the sacred city.

But now the new Mecca is to arise, with hotels, restaurants, cinemas, taxicabs and all Western conveniences of civilisation, says the "Sunday Express."

Brown was at a talkie. He was sitting behind two women whose continuous chatter finally became more than he could bear.

Leaning forward, he tapped one of them on the shoulder

"Pardon me, madam," he said, "but I can't hear."

"You're not supposed to—this is a private conversation," was the cutting retort.

An Italian and a Frenchman who had arranged to fight a duel met at the railway station en route for the appointed rendezvous.

The Italian asked for a return ticket, but the Frenchman took only a single.

"Ha, you fear you will not come back. I always take a return," said the Italian.

"I never do," retorted his adversary calmly. "I always take the return half from the man I kill."

# "I GUARDED KINGS"

screen-struck damsels of whom detectivedom never heard, tiring of the imposture, or perhaps settling down to marriage, they slid back into the obscurity from whence they came.

Of the male royal imposters, one of the most audacious was the bogus Emir of Kurdistan. Some years ago, at the old "Hotel Cecil", that massive pile which stood on the Embankment in London, facing the River Thames, but which has since been pulled down to make way for the huge white "Shell-Mex" House and its monster clock-tower which is now a famous landmark in the British capital, there arrived a distinguished-looking Arab gentleman. He had heralded his coming by letter, informing the management that he was the Emir of Kurdistan, and that the best suite was to be prepared for him.

The house-detective at the "Cecil", an ex-member of the C.I.D., was accustomed to co-operate with his old colleagues at Scotland Yard, and instantly acquainted headquarters of the advent of this dignitary who seemed to have slipped into England unobserved and unannounced.

On arrival at the hotel, the Emir stated that he was on a purely private visit, and informed the house-detective that he desired no official police bodyguard, as he wished to roam about London, savouring the joys of life stripped of the pomp and ceremony of the court. For this reason, he had brought no entourage except a man whom he called his "Chief of Staff", and this individual never left the Emir but hung about, like a true shadow, in the rear.

## "His Highness" Sees "Life"

The Emir brought a few rather heavy suit-cases with him, laughingly remarking that he was glad to be able to travel so lightly, as he would not now need uniforms and extra evening dress for state functions, banquets, and diplomatic receptions.

He occupied an expensive suite of rooms at the hotel, and he and his "Chief of Staff" did themselves really well in the matter of food and wine, ordering lavishly and frequently complimenting 'chef' and staff on the cuisine. He certainly knew how to order a meal and pick out a good vintage wine.

He went shopping in the West-End, and proved that he possessed excellent taste in clothes by the exclusive, expensive purchases he made. All goods were to be sent to his suite at the "Cecil"—and how could the flattered shop-keepers of Bond Street suggest a cheque on delivery to such an important client? This would have been 'infra dig,' and so the parcels were duly delivered to the Emir at his hotel, all formalities of payment discreetly waived for the moment.

Eating enormously, drinking discreetly, purchasing lavishly, His Highness lived "like a king" for several weeks—until at last the hotel people, reluctantly of course, approached the "Chief of Staff", hinting that a cheque would not be amiss.

That night the Emir and his aide-de-campe left the hotel, and forgot to return. The expensive purchases went with him, but the royal suit-cases remained in the suite. Opened, the bags proved to be crammed with old newspapers, great wads of cold, leering print!

So Scotland Yard took over the case. At first it was thought that the royal humbug had skipped

(Continued from page 9)

out of the country, but after a month of a careful investigation by a very clever detective officer—Inspector Charles Arrow—the fugitive was located. Arrow found him at another hotel in London, a resort of visiting foreign royalty, where for those four weeks while the 'Yard' was on the hunt, he had lorded it at the rate of one hundred-pounds a week!

Arrow burst into the 'Emir's bedroom, and arrested him in his royal night-shirt! The Emir stormed, raved, protested strongly against "this gross indignity", and threatened to report Arrow to the Foreign Office for the "outrage" in transferring him from a canopied couch to a common felon's cell!

The 'Yard' meanwhile, had been learning many things about the fake English potentate. Questions went humming over the long-distance cables to all important police centres abroad, and from New York came the information that the captive was known there. Born in Morocco, he had emigrated to the New World at an early age, and got a job in a valeting-service shop as a "pants-presser".

It was in New York that he first announced himself as the 'Emir,' explaining that his father had always told him he was of the royal house of Kurdistan. The charlatan preyed upon hotel-keepers as he had done in London, until the managers found his particular form of royalty was singularly minus a cheque-book.

Paris police headquarters took up the tale. They reported that he had been deported from the U.S. to France, claiming to be a citizen of that country, and had been landed at Marseilles with less than ten dollars in his pocket and not even a week-end case in the way of baggage. Working his way to Paris, he had managed to cross into England.

Brought up for trial at the London Sessions, he tried to brazen it out by laying the blame for his downfall upon his father for teaching him "royal ways."

"Only give me time," he pleaded with the judge, "and I will pay them all. Yes, I'll pay them all in full with interest added. But please, first of all, give me time."

"I'll give you time," said the judge. And he did. The "time" was exactly eighteen months in gaol!

## Titus, The Mad Armenian Anarchist

One of the last anarchists to leap into prominence in London, before the war, provided a first-rank sensation, including double-murder and a double-wounding.

His name was Stephen Titus, and he was a typical example of a weak-minded man, who deprived by dabbling in revolution, armed himself with death-dealing weapons and lost his sanity. Titus was an Armenian-Turk, in the middle twenties, who in some mysterious manner had made powerful connections with the biggest gangs of anarchists infesting Soho and the West-end.

These organisations, usually sparing in their doles to hirelings, strangely enough kept Titus liberally supplied with money, and he lived at high-class hotels in comparative affluence. Always he paid his way, never was he without a sheaf of currency notes in his wallet.

Scotland Yard never did really discover the reason for this unusual subsidy. It was conjectured that Titus's mission in the anarchist movements was directed by powerful underworld influences outside England, and that the leaders in London had been instructed to honour his indents for cash. Yet he did not seem to be engaged in any spectacular incidents or to be achieving any special objects. This phase of his existence seems fated to remain a mystery.

So imbued with the spirit of anarchy did Titus become, so bitter against monarchy and constituted authority, that in the end his brooding drove him mad, and he "ran amok" one hot day to-wards the end of summer, 1912.

## "Room No. 13 And No Other!"

He was staying at the famous "Horseshoe Hotel" in Tottenham Court Road, London. On arrival at the hotel, he had insisted on occuping Room Number Thirteen. "Room Thirteen I must have, and no other," he told the management. "I will pay to get what I want."

Titus always settled his hotel bills promptly, and was a frequent patron of the "Bohemian Bar," which a reconstruction of the house has since swept away.

He had been in the bar one morning, imbibed several drinks, went out, and eventually returned. His face was flushed. His eyes glittered. The virus of anarchy, which had long poisoned his brain, was working to a head, and all the murderous instincts in the man surged into full flood.

Drawing a revolver from his pocket, he emptied the contents of the gun into the manageress and a barmaid!

The manageress fell dead instantly. The barmaid was seriously wounded.

Reloading his weapon, Titus dashed out into the busy thoroughfare of Tottenham Court Road, sending a shattering hail of lead all around him. Two hotel waiters darted after him, and the chase was taken up by a plucky newspaper-vendor whose "pitch" was on the pavement outside.

Titus sped round a corner, plunged down Great Russell Street past the offices of publishers and book-sellers, and ran towards the British Museum.

The newspaper seller, John Starchfield, was in the van of pursuit, with the waiters in the rear. Another man, one Thomas Morris Johns, dashed up alongside Starchfield who panted out the amazing story of the mad murderer. Together the two men pounded along the pave-

(Continued on page 39)


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Odol

MOUTHWASH AND TOOTHPASTE

O. 5—35.

# "I Guarded Kings"

*(Continued from page 38)*

ment, scattering startled pedestrians right and left.

### At Bay

Titus, breathless, suddenly decided to make a stand. Jumping into a corner afforded by the angle of a building, he crouched at bay, revolver levelled.

Those who saw Starchfield hurl himself at Titus declared that no feat on the Rugby football field ever equalled his "tackle."

Crash! Crash—and the plucky Starchfield was down on the pavement, kicking in agony with two bullets in his stomach. But he managed to grasp Titus, giving Mr. Johns a chance to leap in.

Johns got a bullet, but wrested the gun from the madman. And when the police arrived and completed the capture Johns died from his wound. The battle was replete with thrills, and in the fracas Titus sustained slight concussion.

Johns and Starchfield became public heroes for their bravery, and a subscription was raised for them. Starchfield lived on. and eventually was able to resume his occupation of selling newspapers outside the hotel.

On searching Titus, the police found nearly £200 in gold and currency notes in his pockets, but he would not reveal the source of this wealth. Indicted at the Central Criminal Court. Old Bailey, for the double killing of the manageress and Mr. Johns. Titus refused to plead either "Guilty" or "Not Guilty." In fact, he refused to open his mouth, and despite every effort and even words of sharp command from the stern judge, he maintained malignant silence. He was held to be "mute by malice," and the trial proceeded.

The verdict of the jury was that Titus was "Guilty but Insane", and he was sent to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. The magistrate called Starchfield before him, thanked him for his plucky capture of the anarchist, and awarded him fifty pounds as recompense for his two serious wounds.

### Strange Sequel

Crowds thronged the pavements of Tottenham Court Road to catch a glimpse of the hero. All that long winter, troubled by the wounds, Starchfield sold his papers. Then came a strange sequel.

Months passed. Then Starchfield was arrested for the murder of his own son. The boy had been killed in a railway carriage of the old North London Railway. It was an atrocious murder, but despite the suspicion directed against Starchfield the verdict was "Not Guilty." The famous K.C., Sir Edward Marshall-Hall, defended the prisoner, the fees being raised by a newspaper subscription.

Discharged, a free man, Starchfield again resumed his occupation on the pavements of London, but the old wounds were troubling him again, and he died in great pain, his illness being the direct result of the bullets of Titus.

Thus we see the misery inflicted by the political fanatics, who exist in growing numbers in the world to-day. Nobody is safe from their insane attentions, from thrones monarchs down to the lowliest vendors of the streets. Tools of the war-mongers, theirs are the hands which touch of the powder-trains of international politics and provide aggressive, expanding nations with the chance to foment conflict.

Europe is an armed camp, and the race for power is on again. The spies are furiously at work. Political fanatics showed their hand when they murdered the Australian Chancellor Dollfuss and the world shivered as Mussolini massed his troops overnight on the frontier. But the move was made too soon, the attempt was abortive. Straws show which way the wind blows. As the years pass, the armies and armaments pile up, sooner or later another assassination will fire the train. It is as well to be sane and to harbour no illusions about these things.

**THE END**

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**Next Week will commence in these pages a new powerful gripping serial story entitled "The Monster of the Loch" by the world famous author and traveller Mr. W. J. Makin, which is packed with more thrills than any story of fiction that has seen the light of the day for a long while**


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**MARTIN BENSON, crook and owner of Lare Castle.**

**JONATHAN JOW, a former big-game hunter, who is trying to solve the mystery.**

# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Thank you," gasped the victim "but my mother knows my name.'

* * * *

"I can't lend you £1—I've only got 17s. 6d."

"Give me that; I'll trust you for the rest."

* * * *

Jones: Why do you let your wife rule the house?

Smith: Because if I didn't let her reign she'd storm.

* * * *

Why are some lecturers like camels? Because they can go on and on and never know how dry they are.

* * * *

A doctor says that uncomfortable underwear is the cause of much bad temper. The wild and woolly vest.

* * * *

Personally, we have given up any idea of building a better mouse trap, as there seems to be no demand for a better mouse.

* * * *

Motorist's Wife—Wha lovely fleecy clouds. I'd just love to be up there sitting on one of them.

Motoris'—All right. You drive the car.

* * * *

There had been an accident, and the sympathetic cic lad stooped and smoothed his forehead. "My poor fellow," she crooned, "tell me your name, and I will tell your mother."

* * * *

Teacher—Explain a vacuum.

Boy—I have it in my head, but I can't explain it

* * * *

Dentist (about to draw tooth): "Say, Bill, do you remember how you used to wallop me when we were at school?"

* * * *

Teacher—What did George Washington's father say to him when he cut down the cherry tree?

Tommy—He gave him a lecture on forest conservation

* * * *

Ballplayer's wife on learning her husband has just been sold for dol. 50,000 "And what about me?"

Manager: "We haven't had any offers yet."—Humorist.

* * * *

An old Indian came to town one day, and for the first time he saw a man riding a bicycle.

"Huh!" he exclaimed. "White man heap lazy. Sits down to walk."

* * * *

She: "Will you vote to abolish capital punishment?"

He: "No. Capital punishment was good enough for my father and it's good enough for me."

* * * *

"Yes, my dear, the woman called yesterday, and I said to her: 'You're nothing but a stupid, mean-faced, stuck-up swindler, madam,' I said.

"Get out."

"You called her 'madam'?"

"Oh well, politeness doesn't cost anything."

## THE BELLIGERENT HOUSEMAID
### (Courtesy: "Daily Record," Glasgow).

"There's something in what that felow says—that the cleverness of the father often proves a stumbling block to the son."

"Well, thank goodness our Tommy won't have anything to fa over."

* * * *

"Mother," erclaimed little Jane, "they're going to teach us domestic silence at school now."

"Do you mean domestic science," asked her mother.

"There is a bare hope," interrupted father, "that our little Jane means what she says."

* * * *

"Your boy must be a phenomenally fast runner, I noticed in the morning paper that he burned up the track with his speed. I suppose you saw him do it?"

"No," said the athlete's mother, "but I saw the track this morning, and there was nothing but cinders left."

* * * *

A young man wearing a loud purple suit, a white hat, a tie of blinding colour mixtures, and yellow boots, hailed a taxi in Piccadilly. The driver stared at him for some moments, half in amusement and half ii bewilderment. Then he said seriously:

"Begging your pardon, sir but you don't happen to be in mourning for anyone, sir, do you?"

* * * *

The railway carriage was crowded when a boy selling buns poked his head in the window and inquired: "Buns, sir?"

A very fat man, who was slightly deaf, not noticing the buns, thought the boy wanted a seat and replied: "Full up, my boy; no more room inside."

Then he wondered at the roar of laughter from the other occupants of the carriage.

MacTavish—How is young Sandy geeting on? He took up journalism, didn't he?

Donald—Och, aye, but they would only let him write on one hide of the paper and the waste broke his heart.

* * * *

"Ah, good-morning,' Mrs. Murphy, and how is everythin'?

"Sure, an' I'm havin' a grand time uv it between me husband and the fire. If I keep me eye on the wan, the other is sure to go out."

* * * *

An old lady was chatting to a parachutist.

"I really don't know how you have the courage to hang from that parachute. The suspense must be terrible."

"No, madam," replied the parachutist. "It's when the suspense isn't there that it's terrible."

* * * *

"You complain that you have had to suppport your wife's family?" the court questioned the man seeking a divorce.

"Yes, Your Honour."

"How much of a family has she?"

"Four children, Your Honour."

"Who is their father?"

"I am, Your Honour."

* * * *

"So Madge has discovered that the man she married doesn't wear a halo after all."

"Yes, she says he has a yellow streak, but it isn't around his head."

* * * *

He—You're good on conundrums, try this one.

She—Sure, go ahead.

He—Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters and I am still the same. What am I?

She—That's easy. You're a mail carrier

Customer: "I haven't come to any ham in this sandwich yet."

Waiter: 'Try another bite."

Customer (taking huge mouthful): "Nope, none yet."

Waiter: "Hm-m! You must have gone right past it."

* * * *

Employer: "My boy, I started out of college on the theory that the world had an opening for me."

Office Boy: "And you found it, sir?"

Employer: "I did. In fact, I'm in the hole right now."

* * * *

Johnnie was gazing at his one-day-old brother who lay squealing and wailing in his cot.

"Has he come from heaven?" inquired Johnnie.

"Yes, dear."

"No wonder they put him out."

* * * *

The lawyer for the confirmed thief pleaded that his client was afflicted with kleptomania.

"All right," said the judge. "I'm no doctor, but I think the best cure for that is a diet of bread and water. Six months."

* * * *

Mother (doing a cross-word puzzle)—Give me the name of a motor that starts with "T".

Father (fed up)—Don's be absurd, my dear, they all use gas.

* * * *

Mother (reproachfully): Betty you said your would be good and now you have broken your promise.

Betty: I didn't 'zactly break it, mummy; it came unstuck!

* * * *

The "Failure": "Yes, my whole business went. I lost everything except my honour—and the property which I'd just had time to put into my wife's name!"

* * * *

Doctor—Do you suffer from thirst?

Patient—You need not trouble about that—I can treat that.—

* * * *

Man—"Say, conductor, can't you run any faster than this?"

Conductor—"Yes, I can but I have to stay in the car."

* * * *

"Had any luck mister?" asked the small boy. "Run away, lad," growled the angler who had fished for a long time without success. "No offence, sir," said the small boy. "I just wanted to tell you that my father keeps a fish shop just across the way."

* * * *

Wife t(urning from squalling kids)—Well, how is your new novel coming.

Husband—Fine! The hero is just proposing to the girl.

Wife—Well, tell her to say no.

* * * *

Hostess—Dear me! The conversation is flagging dreadfully. What can we do to amuse these people?"

Host—"I don't know I'm sure, unless we go into the other room for a while to give them a chance to talk about us.

HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST OR HOT EVIDENCE!
RIDING A CYCLE WITHOUT LAMP, EH?
I HAD LIT IT, IT HAS GONE OUT JUST NOW
OLD STORY! YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLEASE!
IF YOU HAD LIT IT IT'S SO COLD.....!!
I TOLD YOU SO!
BAPRE!

# BORSAD FREE FROM PLAGUE

## Affected Villages Resume Normal Life

There have been no attacks and deaths either in Borsad taluka or Borsad town since the 16th May. All the affected villages have now resumed their normal life, all persons who had evacuated their houses to live in temporary huts having returned to their homes.

The Assistant Director of Public Health who is camping at Borsad since the 22nd May has with the co-operation of the Taluka Local Board and the Taluka Development Association arranged for a series of 7 magic lantern lectures on plague etc., in different villages of the taluka. The services of a demonstrator with the lantern and slides have been secured through the courtesy of the Ahmedabad Sanitary Association. So far, 4 of these demonstrations have been held at Borsad, Davol, Anklav and Kantharia. These demonstrations are very largely attended and are very popular, a considerable portion of the audience consisting of women.

CALCID FUMIGATION

The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay who arrived in Borsad on 26th morning arranged for demonstrations of "Calcid fumigation" for killing rats and fleas. A representative of the Havero Trading Co., with the help of an assistant kindly sent by the Director, Haffkine Institute, gave four demonstrations; two in Borsad and one each in Kantharia and Anklav villages. All the four demonstrations were very largely attended. The one at Borsad was also attended by the Collector, Kaira who visited Borsad on 27th May. The Director of Public Health has suggested the adoption of this method for killing rats in substitution of other methods. The Director of Public Health also visited these villages in company of the Prant Officer, the Mamlatdar and the President of the Taluka Local Board and visited houses and godowns with a view to demonstrate the methods of fumigation to be adopted for such places. On the evening of the 28th he personally fumigated houses in Borsad. The President, District Local Board, Kaira also attended this demonstration.

The work of "calcid" fumigation is now actually in operation in Borsad town and Vasna village under the direct supervision of the Assistant Director of Public Health. Messrs. Kadhe and Pradhan, Medical Officers on plague duty are carrying out the work in both these places with gangs trained by them. It is gratifying to note that this method is meeting with no opposition from the villagers who are readily co-operating with the staff.

TRAPPING

Rat-trapping is practised both in Borsad town and villages with approved traps. 75 traps are in use in Borsad town and large numbers of rats are daily caught. The trapping is used mainly to indicate the rat-infestation of different localities and houses, which are then fumigated.

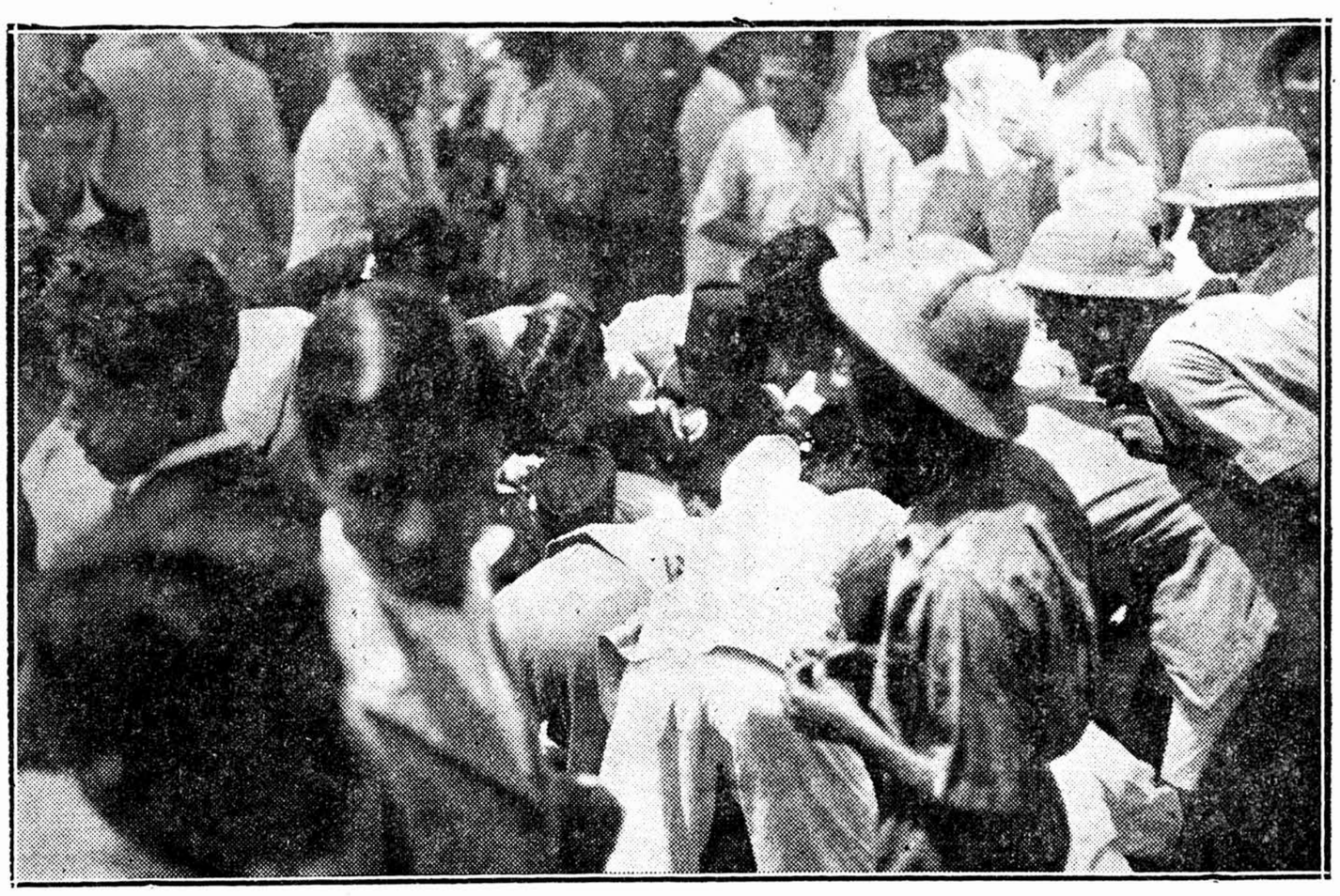
## AGRA CRIES FOR MORE WATER

AGRA, June 1.

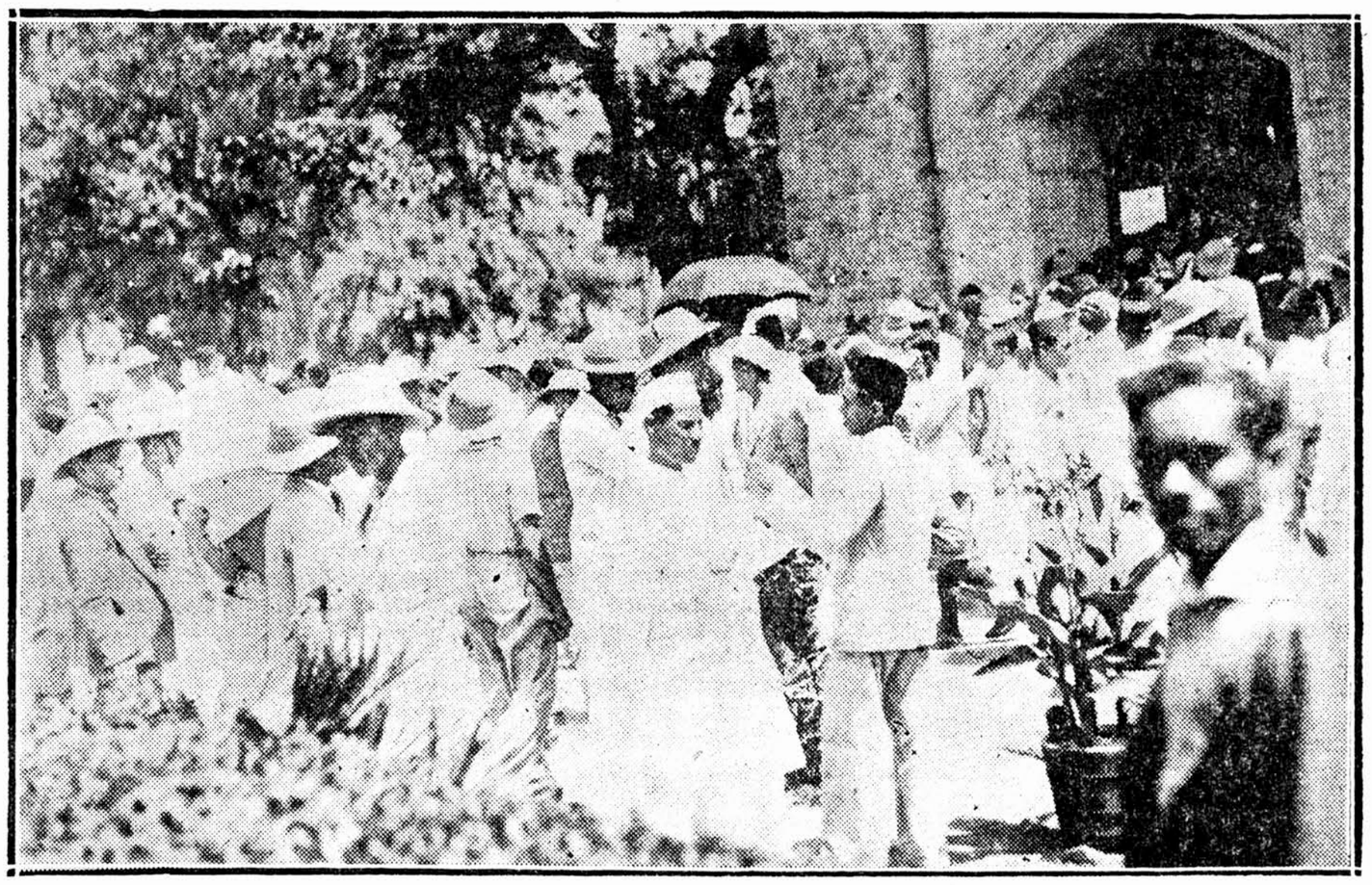
For the last few days the temperature has been extremely high, and hot wind has been blowing till late hours in the night.

Everywhere there is a cry for more water but the Municipal authorities are trying their best to meet the needs.—United Press.

## MATRIC STUDENTS SCAN THEIR FATE



**Students feverishly scanning the list of successful candidates, soon after the same was released by the University authorities.**



**The surging crowd of students at the entrance to the office of Registrar of the Bombay University, eagarly awaiting the publication of the results of the Matriculation Examination**

## RAJEN BABU AND THANA MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 1.

The adjourned special meeting held last evening decided to postpone the consideration of the question of sanctioning the expenditure incidental to the presentation of civic address by the Thana Municipality to Babu Rajendra Prasad, on the occasion of his visit to Thana on June 4 next, as the attendance was not even two-thirds of the total number of twenty members, and because 17 votes are required for sanctioning the expenditure.

The question of presenting an address to Rajen Babu by the District Local Board is to come up at its meeting on June 4. In case the Board decides to give an address, a manuscript copy which will be kept ready and signed at the meeting by the president and the members will be presented to the Congress President a few hours later along with the municipal address.

The Bhiwandi Municipality and the Taluka Local Board of that place have sanctioned Rs. 25 each towards the expenditure of their addresses to be presented to the Congress President at Bhiwandi on the morning of June 4 (Tuesday).

## RAJEN BABU ALTERS C. P. PROGRAMME

JUBBULPORE, June 1.

According to the revised tour programme of the President of the Indian National Congress. Sjt. Rajendra Prasad reaches Balaghat and Seoni on Monday, June 17; Chindwara and Betul, June 18; Harda and Burhanpur, June 19; Khandwa and Itarsi, June 20; Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore and Damoh, June 21; Saugor and Katni on June 23; and Bilaspur and Raipur, June 24; Mungeli, June 25 and Drug, June 26, from where he will leave for Tatanagar.

In his revised tour programme, Sjt. Rajendra Prasad has dropped the programme of visit to Mandla. Requests to visit Mandla and Sohagpur were made to Rajen Babu, in reply to which he has assured the deputationists to consider over their requests after consulting the President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, who was responsible for chalking out his revised tour programme in the Province.—United Press.

## SECURITY DEMANDED FROM BIHAR PAPER

PATNA, June 1.

The District Magistrate, Patna, has demanded securities of Rs. 2,000 each from Syed Ansur Rahman, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Jamhoor", an influential Urdu Weekly of Bihar and Mr. Nadir, keeper of the Barqui press, Bankipore, for printing and publishing objectionable articles.

The date of depositing the security has been fixed for the 10th June.—United Press.

## AHMEDNAGAR TO HONOUR RAJEN BABU

AHMEDNAGAR, June 1.

The Ahmednagar Municipality has resolved to give a civic address to Babu Rajendra Prasad when he pays a visit to the City in the course of his tour.—United Press.

# RAJEN BABU SPEAKS OUT

## Lack of Unity And Goodwill Deplored

## Study Situation First

### Group Inside Congress Advised Not To Carry On Propaganda Once Programme Was Decided Upon

### PROGRAMME WOULD BE CHANGED IF AND WHEN NECESSARY, SAYS CONGRESS PRESIDENT

**For the first time after he became the President of the Indian National Congress, Babu Rajendra Prasad, made a fighting speech in defending the present programme of the Congress, while speaking on the Chaupatty Sands, on Saturday evening.**

**He said that those who had read about programmes and policies to be adopted by the Western countries, had thought it best to advocate the same for India. Conditions prevailing in the Western countries were quite different to those prevailing in India. Hence the programme applicable to Western countries would never be practicable if tried to be worked out in India.**

**The present programme of the Congress, which was drafted at the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress, had great potentialities. There was Socialism in the present programme of the Congress, which was suited to the conditions in India.**

APPEAL TO CRITICS.

If the critics of the Congress programme studied the present conditions prevailing in the country, and suggested some practicable amendments in the Congress Programme, the Congress President felt sure that the Congress would accept the changes.

Those who studied the evolution of the Congress during the last 50 years would be aware that Congress had changed its programme and policy, when the occasion demanded. He appealed to the critics to be patient and carry out the official programme of the Congress, as disciplined members of an organisation.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Loud speakers, which were installed by the Chicago Radio Co., were found to be very useful. The arrangements were in charge of lady valunteers under Miss Sofia Somji and Bombay National Guards.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, in the course of his speech as Chairman of the meeting, said the news about the earthquake in Juetta and Baluchistan had come as a shock to the people in the city, and he was sure the whole country received the news with a deep sense of sorrow. There was no doubt that everyone sympathised with the victims of the disaster. It was really a sorrowful tale to hear that India should suffer from such a devastating earthquake disaster, even before a year was out after what had happened in Bihar. He requested Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress, to send a message of sympathy to Quetta and Baluchistan on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.

NO ROSY ACCOUNT TO GIVE

Continuing, he thanked the citizens for the grand reception that was accorded by them to the President of the Indian National Congress. But at the meeting at Azad Maidan the President had given a mild rebuke to the citizens of Bombay for the very little constructive work that had been done by the citizens of Bombay. Babu Rajendra Prasad had undertaken the present tour, not with any intention of enjoying himself but with the main purpose of strengthening the Congress Organisation. He had demanded an account of the work done by the Congress in Bombay, and the speaker was ashamed to say that they were not able to give any rosy account of their work in the city. It was really a pity that citizens had not enrolled themselves as members of the Congress in large numbers. He hoped that before the end of June 13, the last day for enrolment of Congress members for the year, the Bombay Congress authorities would be able to show a lakh of Congress members on their rolls.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, at the outset, referred to the Quetta and Baluchistan earthquake disaster and said that when he saw the news last evening he hoped that Quetta had not suffered in the same way or to the same extent as Bihar had done. But the morning papers had given further details of the disaster, and the picture of 'quake-stricken Bihar presented itself before the speaker's eyes. The speaker was not sure if all the details of the disaster had been obtained. It was possible that the news that had been obtained was very meagre. This he was saying because he had experience of the Bihar disaster, when it was thought that it was only Patna that had suffered the most. The fact turned out to be that nearly every town in the four districts of Bihar had suffered the same loss. Only those who had suffered from an earthquake disaster could understand what experience people in Quetta and Baluchistan must be having. Bombay, where money was flowing freely, should go to the aid of stricken Quetta.

IS THERE MANLINESS IN INDIA?

Continuing, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that he was touring the country with a view to carry the message of the Congress to the nook and corner of the country and inspire confidence in the people and the Congress workers. It had been pointed out by several people that after the Civil Disobedience movement was withdrawn by the Congress in 1934, there was no powerful political programme before the country. Though Civil Disobedience had been withdrawn the work for the attainment of Swaraj had not stopped. If there was still manliness among the people of India—the speaker believed that there was manliness—then India could never rest content till freedom was achieved, and India was one of the free countries of the world.

Unfortunately for Indians today, they could call nothing in the country their own. They had to walk with their bent heads because they were not a free nation. When such were the conditions prevalent in the country how could any self-respecting Indian keep contented till freedom was won. Indians had no freedom of speech, they had no freedom to write as they liked and the press was gagged. They were not free to frame their own laws under the present Indian Constitution. As long as India was not free the economic condition of the people would go from bad to worse. The conditions of the kisans and the workers would be very bad. Even those who were thought to be rich were going from bad to worse.

REFORMS USELESS.

Referring to the New Constitution which was at present before the House of Commons in London, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that the Constitution would never do any good to the country in spite of the Government of India declaring from house-tops that the New Constitution would take Indians very far ahead towards progress. When the last Congress met in Bombay, there was the White Paper scheme before it. The Congress declared, in no uncertain terms, that the White Paper Scheme was not acceptable to the people of India, and rejected the Scheme. Later, the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report was published, and it was found that the White Paper Scheme had been amended to the further detriment of the country. When the Bill emerged out from the Report it was sound that it had gone from bad to worse.

The amendments to the Bill in the House of Commons had further worsened the Scheme, and he was sure that before it emerged from the House of Lords and was placed on the Statute Book, the Bill would be the worst of its kind. If anyone was under the impression that the new Constitution was going to bring any good for the country, he should immediately change his opinion, as, if at the Bill was going to bring anything at all, it was not any good. Congress had decided to reject the new Constitution, but had not yet decided how to put into action their resolution.

When the present Bill emerged from the Houses of Parliament in its final shape then the Working Committee of the Congress and the All-India Congress Committee would meet and decide their course of action as far as the new Constitution was concerned. Several methods of dealing with the coming Constitution had been suggested but nothing would be decided till the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. met. The final body that would decide the Congress attitude was the session of the Congress.

REAL WORK FOR FREEDOM.

Rajen Babu then referred to work from within the Councils and Assemblies. He thought that nothing big could be achieved by entering the legislatures, and the very little that could be achieved had been achieved by Congressmen who had entered the Legislative Assembly. Freedom could never be won by entering the Councils of Assembly. The real work for the freedom of the country lay with the masses and not within the legislatures. The only possible achievement that one can expect by entering the legislature was the lessening of the difficulties in carrying on the work of Swaraj outside, in the country.

He then referred to the short-lived enthusiasm and spirit of the people, and said that as long as people did not have the thirst for freedom and did not possess a continued anxiety for achieving freedom, it was difficult to reach the cherished goal. The speaker was sorry to find that the desire for freedom among the people was not there, to the great extent to which it ought to be. Once that desire for freedom was created, the road to freedom would be less difficult to traverse.

LACK OF UNITY.

One of the greatest curses that India was suffering from was the lack of unity among the public workers. There were very few in the country who worked shoulder to shoulder in the cause of Freedom of the country, without some sort of difference creeping in at a very early date. The spirit of co-operation was lacking to a very great extent. If India is what it is to-day, it mainly was due to lack of co-operation and goodwill amongst the people. Every worker seemed to look at things from two pionts of view, one selfish and the other in the light of the country at large; and in most of the cases it had been found that the selfish point of view dominated.

The speaker appealed for communal unity, and said that as long as the people of the different communities in the country did not bury their differences, and work shoulder to shoulder as one people then it was very difficult to reach the goal. He also appealed to the people to strengthen the hands of the Congress by enrolling themselves as members of the Indian National Congress. Congress had shown several ways of carrying on the work for Swaraj. If the several programmes of the Congress were carried out with earnestness then India would have taken several strides towards freedom. If the Congress workers instead of carrying on the work of the Congress engaged themselves in criticising the Congress and its programme, how could the work for Swaraj progress, he asked?

REMINDER TO CRITICS

Referring to the Group inside the Congress which was carrying on a campaign against the present Congress leadership and Constructive Programme, Rajendra Babu said that no member of the organisation should carry on propaganda against the programme of the organisation, when once the programme had been decided upon, by the majority. If they wanted to change the programme they were welcome to change it at the next meeting, when the programme of the organisation would be considered. Rajen Babu said that he was expressing the opinion as a man who has had some experience in public work. He wanted to remind the critics that the present Constructive programme of the Congress had its potentialities. He reminded the people that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru differed from the official programme of

(Continued on page 6.)

# SHARP RISE OF 27 POINTS IN N. Y. COTTON

## Downward Trend In Crossrates

## GOLD UNCHANGED BUT SILVER HIGHER

### GRAINS EASY BUT JUTE STEADY

**BOMBAY, June 1.**

**On Saturday, crossrates moved downward on account of better French Political situation.**

**GOOD RISE IN NEW YORK COTTON.**

**New York Cotton opened steady and gradually firmed up on short covering and foreign buying on the realisation that yesterday's abrupt fall was overdone. There was a good rise to-day.**

**GOLD UNCHANGED AND SILVER HIGHER**

**London gold was unchanged but silver was a shade higher.**

**GRAINS EASY BUT JUTE STEADY**

**Wheat and linseed ruled easy. Metals were closed. Jute was steady.**

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED**

**The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.**

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 10.64 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 10.73 |
| Difference | ..... | +.09 |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 10.91 |
| Difference | ..... | +.27 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, June 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 6.06 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 5.79 |
| Difference | ..... | —.27 |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 5.81 |
| Difference | ..... | —.25 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 228-8

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 1.

After yesterday's abrupt fall, the market appeared to be on its feet again as evidenced by to-day's rallying tendency which was assisted by better political and monetary news from France. Moreover the realisation that the decline was overdone brought in a wave of buying orders which was punctuated by occasional bouts of selling.

Business in October commenced at 10-73 i.e. 9 points higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced steadily on comparatively better Liverpool cables and considerable covering which aided by some foreign buying caused the price to rise to 10.95 but at this stage some foreign selling and liquidation ensued resulting in a slight setback with October finally closing at 10.91 with a rise of 27 points.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May June 1.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.60/11.59) 11.01/10.99
October (11.29/11.29) 10.74/10.73
December (11.32/11.32) 10.76/10.75

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 1.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.30) 6.12
American October (5.99) 5.81
Egyptian July (7.86) 7.69
Egyptian October (7.86) 7.69

### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 1.

Broach July-August moved between Rs. 225-0 and Rs. 228-8 and New Broach April/May between Rs. 206-4 and Rs. 210 at night. The rates at 10-0 p.m. were Rs. 228-8 and Rs. 210 respectively with New York closing futures 27 points up.

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 4.93 1/8 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 4.92 1/4 |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 4.91 1/2 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 4.94 7/8 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 4.93 1/2 |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 4.92 3/16 |
| Difference | ..... | —.02 11 16 |

FRANC RATE

London, June 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 75.18 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 74.87 |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 74.65 |
| Difference | ..... | —.53 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 1.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 1/2 and then eased to 4.92 1/8 due to the lack of enquiry. Subsequently movements were small and unimportant. The closing rate was 4.92 3/16.

Franc opened at 74.87 and then fell further to 74.65 at the closing time on more reassuring statement with regard to the French Government position.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 1.

The market closed steady.

| | Last price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Forward | 33 9/16d. | 33 3/4d. |
| Spot | 33 13/16d. | 34d. |

LONDON GOLD

London, June 1.

Gold per ounce (£7-2-0) £7-2-0

DISCOUNTS

London, June 1.

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) | 1.6 1/8 |
| Paris on Bombay (5.67 7/8) | 5.63 5/8 |
| New York on Bombay (37.31) | 37.37 |
| Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) | 0.93 1/4 |
| London on Shanghai (1-8 3/8) | 1-8 1/2 |
| London on Milan (60.37) | 59.75 |
| London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) | 1-2 1/8 |

### NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 31

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 2.14—23 |
| September | 2.23—22 |
| December | 2.30—22 |
| January | 2.15—22 |

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 1.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 62 3/4 and October 63 1/2. The market lacked support and prices lost considerable ground on good deal of selling influenced by lower outside cables.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 1.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quotation unavailable.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, June 1.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£229 buyers £229 1/2 sellers. Irregular) closed.
Lead (£13 7/8 buyers. No sellers. Steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 1/2 to £27 1/2) closed
Glasgow (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0.9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

May/June New Crop (£20 paid and sellers) £20 paid and sellers.
Dunlop June (£23 sellers) £23
Lightning June (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 7/8) 5 15/16 sellers.
Forward (6 1/8) 6 3/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 3/16 ellers.
Linseed Calcutta May/June £11 3/4 sellers) June-July sellers £11 11/16
Linseed La Plata (£9 1/2 sellers) June-July sellers £9 7/16
Groundnut Coromandal July (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 1/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, June 1.

| | Rs. a. p |
|---|---|
| Rates at 9 a.m. | 6 14 3 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 6 15 0 |
| Rates at 3-30 p.m. | 6 15 0 |
| Rates at 5-30 p.m. | 6 15 0 |
| Rates at 6-30 p.m. | 6 14 6 |
| Rates at 8-30 p.m. | 6 14 6 |
| Rates at 10-30 p.m. | 6 14 9 |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 1.

| | Rs a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat September ..... | 4 6 3 |
| Linseed September ..... | 6 14 6 |

The tone was quiet

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 1.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 1.

General Motors (dol 30 5/8) dol 30
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15) dol 14 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 32 3/8) dol 31 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 87 1/2) dol 85

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 1.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 79/12, 80/5 and 80/14. Prices then eased under considerable selling pressure influenced by unfavourable news from America but latterly some steadiness developed although movements were narrow which even better London cables did not improve. Prices closed steady at Rs. 79-5, 79-13 and Rs. 80-5

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/6/6, 35/7/6 and 35/8/9. The market was rather inactive in the absence of any fresh activity owing to the slowness of foreign exchange developments. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/6/6, 35/7/9 and 35/9/3.

### LONDON MONEY MARKET

Influx Of Foreign Capital

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 1.

Although rumours of an influx of foreign capital were considerably exaggerated it was certainly sufficient to enable borrowers to obtain a loan under easiest conditions.

Occasionally some lenders accepted a shade under the market rate of 1|2 per cent. Discounts, however, were steadiiy maintained.

In commodities, cotton weakened under the influence of President Roosevelt's overnight pessimistic remarks.

### JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Jutes opened quiet and closed firm. Coals were steady. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous disclosed no fresh feature. Government securities are steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities: 3 per cent Loan 1941 101/3; 3½ per cent Government Paper 94/8; 5 per cent Bonds 1935 100/8 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 108/9 small lot; 5½ per cent Loan 1938/40 109/8.

Banks: Central (Filled up deed) 36/12 small lot; Imperial Conty 392; Reserve Bank 119 small lot.

Coals:—Amalgamated 25; Bansra 3/4; Burrakur 12/4; Bengal 285 small lots; Equitable 40/2; Ghusick and Musalia 2/6; Hurriladih 19/6; Sendra 13 West Jamuria 13/5.

Jutes: Auckland 237/8; Bally 219/8; Ganges 362; Howrah 54/11; Kamarhatty 564, Megna 36/8 Nudea 61.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/10; Bengal Telephone pref. 15; Bengal Iron 3/9; Marshalls and Sons 1/6; British India Corpn ordy 3/8.

Sugars: Basti 205; Carew and Co. 20/14.—A. P.

### CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

Rajen Babu On Its Object

**In pointing out the virtues and weaknesses of our people, before a mammoth gathering of men and women of the "B" Ward, at Kharak Bazaar on Saturday night, Babu Rajendra Prasad made a stirring appeal to Congressmen to bear in mind, that nothing could be said to have been gained by the country until and unless Freedom was attained, although a large number of people thought that everything had been dropped at present as the C. D. Movement had been stopped and that nothing more was to be done now.**

**Explaining the object of the constructive programme, he said that it was to make people independent and self-reliant and infuse confidence and courage in them.**

**Queues of people ranged from one end of the Kharak Bazar to the other and heard Rajendra Babu with rapt attention.**

**(A Full Report in the next issue).**

### MOTOR DRIVER ... KILLED BY STONE

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

**Ram Rupsing, a motor driver was struck on the head by a stone alleged to have been thrown at him by Bechal Ram Bahoot this evening. He was removed to J. J. Hospital, when he died, some time after admission.**

**The Nagpada Police are making enquiries into the matter.**

## HE WILL NOT CUT HIS HAIR AGAIN!

### India Council Member's Assurance About Nabha Tika Maharaja

AMRITSAR (By Mail.)

In reply to the cables sent by the Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee to the Secretary of State for India and to Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh, Member of the India Council, inquiring about the cutting of hair by the Tika Maharaja of Nabha, Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh has sent the following reply to the S.G.P.O.:—

"Reference your last telegram regarding Maharaja of Nabha, I have to inform you that the news about his cutting the hair is true. I have seen him myself with Col. Neale, the Political Secretary to the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State. The Maharaja told us that he cut his hair on his own initiative and without any provocation. Col. Neale told him strongly what mistake he had committed and told him in very strong terms that he has to keep his hair, to which he agreed. I explained to him his responsibilities. He definitely promised us to keep the hair and will not have them cut in future. The Government is very strong on this point and they will see that he does not cut his hair again."—A. P

### TENNIS SEMI-FINALS.

(Special Cable.)

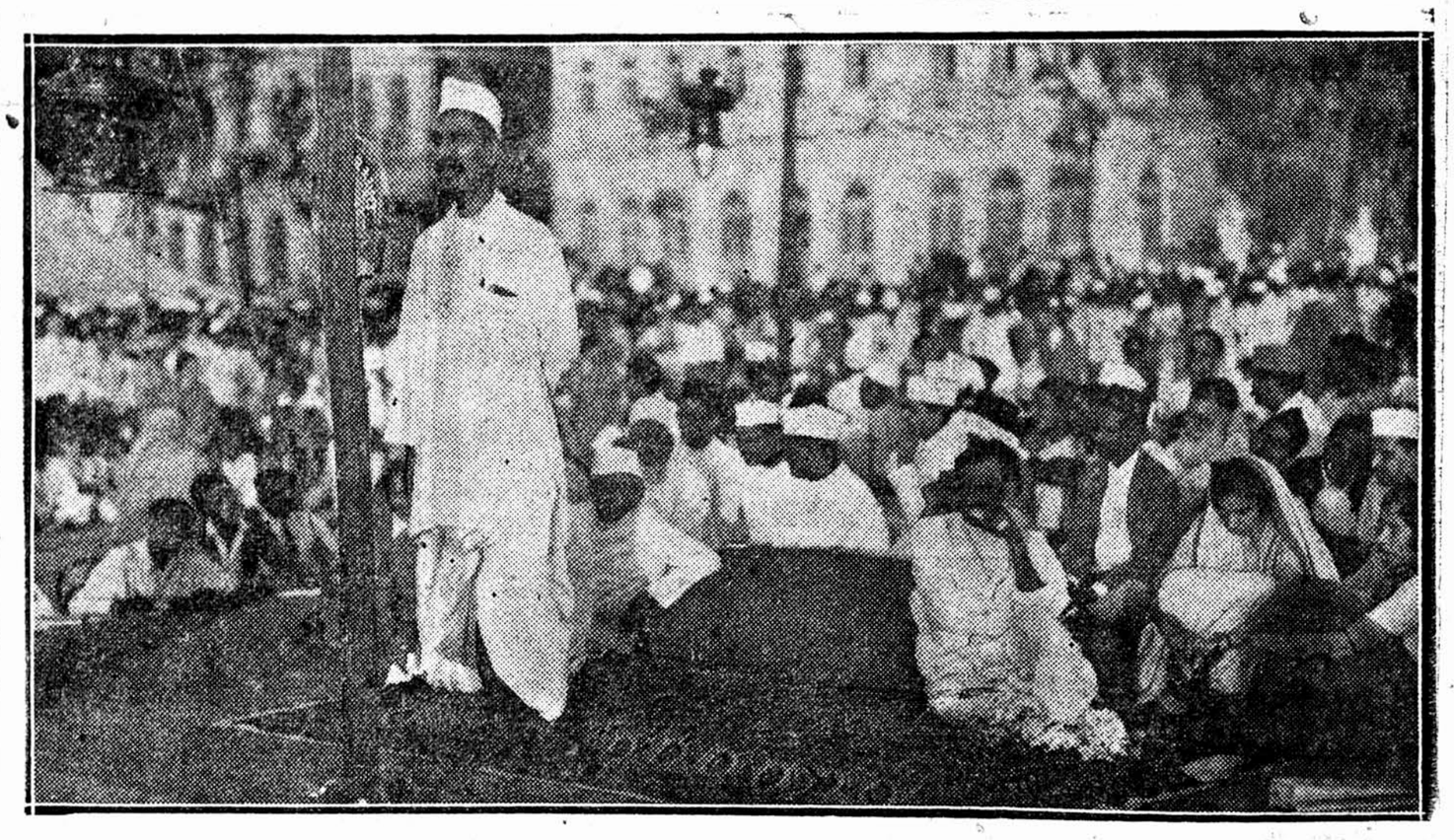
PARIS, June 1.

In the semi-final Mathieu beat Scriven (holder), 8|6, 6|1.

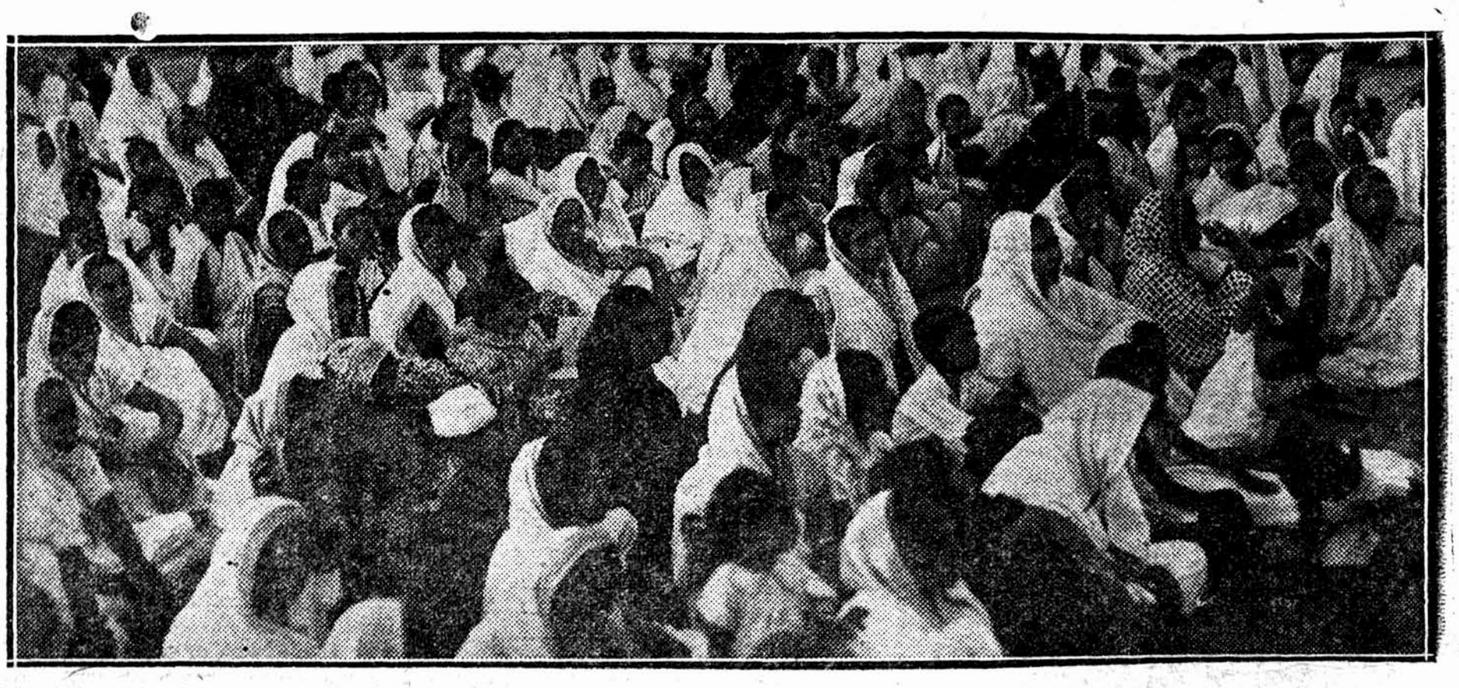
Von Cramm beat Austin 6|2, 5|7, 6|1, 5|7, 6|0.

Perry beat Crawford 6|3, 8|6, 6|3.

In the Semi-finals, Mrs. Sperlang beat Miss Jacobs 7|5, 6|3.



**Babu Rajendra Prasad addressed a largely attended p blic meeting on Friday evening.**



**Hundreds of ladies were present at the Azad Maida n meeting to hear the Congress President.**


Announcement

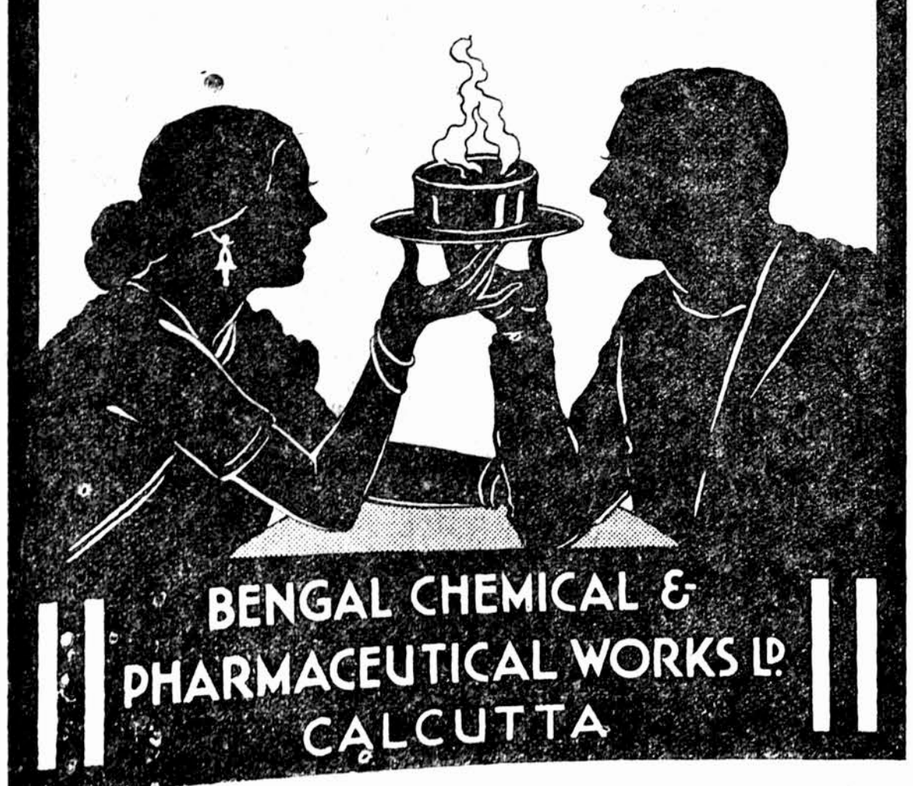
India's Finest Food Beverage

PANYON

Contains

Malt, Cocoa, Lecithin & Vitamins

Gives Energy, Nutrition & Health



BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS Ld. CALCUTTA

*Bombay Agents:* Orient Drug Agency : : Bombay, 2


## BIHAR TRAGEDY BEATEN HOLLOW

### Special Relief Trains Being Rushed

LAHORE, June 1

**From further information collected from the anxious relatives of the Quetta residents eighty per cent. of whom are drawn from the Punjab and Upper Sind it appears that the Quetta disaster is of such a magnitude that the Bihar earthquake pales into insignificance before it.**

Special trains are being rushed mainly for succour, and giving supplies. An R.A.F. plane carried doctors, nurses and medical stores this morning, and another special train took six doctors, ten nurses, and also a number of medical students from Amritsar, and the train will also pick up persons similarly "en route."

LAHORE OPENS RELIEF FUND.

A relief fund under the presidentship of Mr. Hansraj has been opened. Several doctors have rushed to Quetta of their own accord. More special trains are said to have been arranged to carry telegraphists, railway hands, etc.—A. P.

## RELIEF PARTIES WITH MEDICINES RUSHED

LAHORE, June 1.

The relief parties organised by the public and educational institutions of Lahore, including the Government College, the D.A.V. College, the Anarkali Aryasaj, and the Dyal Singh College, left for Quetta this afternoon.

The Government College is sending 50 student volunteers, Dyal Singh College 20, with two professors, and the D. A. V. College and Anarkali Arya Samaj jointly send ten compounders, seven volunteers and three doctors with rupees one thousand worth medicines.

RELIEF PARTIES RUSHED

The relief party organised by the Lahore students' Union is leaving to-morrow evening with clothes and money. The Punjab Government Relief Party left for Quetta this morning, taking with them 500 tins of milk and thousand pounds of tinned food.

Quetta proper, that is old Quetta, has been levelled to the ground and casualties are estimated at 70 per cent in civil lines. Railway offices are also destroyed, but New Abadi has not suffered so severely as the old one.

Sariah station, five miles this side of Quetta, reports eight deaths of railway employees.

TELEGRAPH LINES RESTORED

Land telegraph lines to Quetta have been restored but for want of staff, the Quetta telegraph office is not functioning. The Lahore Telegraph authorities have promptly despatched some signallers this morning.

An unconfirmed report says that volcanic fires have broken out in many places in Quetta.—United Press.

## STOP PRESS

### SIR J. GRIGG FOR BOMBAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 1.

Sir James Grigg, Finance Member and P. C. Tallents, Finance Secretary to the Government of India, left this evening for Bombay, where an important meeting of the Reserve Bank Directorate will be held. It is understood they will visit the Security Printing Press at Nasik.

# ORGANISING THE MASSES

## Object Of Gujarat Socialist Conference Is To Revive Political Activity

The Secretary of the Publicity Committee, Gujarat Congress Socialist Conference writes:

The first Gujarat Congress Socialist Conference is to be held in the third week of June and as the public are aware, the propaganda committee of the Central party has toured over Gujarat and is now proceeding to Kathiawar.

The calling of this conference at this juncture does not need any justification. It is only important to observe that the object behind holding such a conference is to revive political life in the province and mobilise the dormant political thought to a distinct channel.

The Congress Socialist Conference has a distinct message to give especially to the awakened youth of Gujarat. It is two fold.

The Socialist movement which has grown appreciably in the last few months has its own problems to solve in a province like Gujarat. It has to withstand the obstruction by critics who have never cared to understand, much less to appreciate, the genesis and growth of the movement.

It has to do not only this negative work, but to investigate report and decide on the problems facing the exploited masses and organise their growing struggle against exploitation, native as well as foreign.

### Urban Problems

It is needless to point out that the urban areas have their own problems of workers of factories and poor classes of unorganised trade and industries. The rural Gujarat has vast masses of people, namely Dharalas and Baraias of Kaira, Rani Paraj and Dublas of Surat, Bhils of Panch Mahals and the oppressed peasantry of Kathiawar who are all landless and heavily indebted. The urban workers, the rural landless and petty peasants and the lower middle classes are desperately striving to free themselves from oppression.

So the problem that is before the political minded public and the youth of Gujarat is one of a pressing nature and the convening of a conference with a distinct objective is, in the nature of things a great necessity.

It is hoped also to awakened and strengthen the general political life of the province which clamours for a voice and for its fulfilment. In fact, the workers of Gujarat and Kathiawar who are spread throughout the province will get an opportunity to come together and discuss the vital problems facing the country and the province which in itself is a crying need.

We appeal to the public of Gujarate to help us to make the forthcoming conference a great success.

# 4 BUFFALOES DIE IN NAGPUR FIRE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 31.

Two baffaloes were burnt to death, ten houses reduced to ashes and damage to the extent of Rs. 7,000 was wrought by fire which broke out at Mobibag in the residence of the B. N. Railway workmen. The fire brigade helped the poor workers in extinguishing the fire before it could do further damage.

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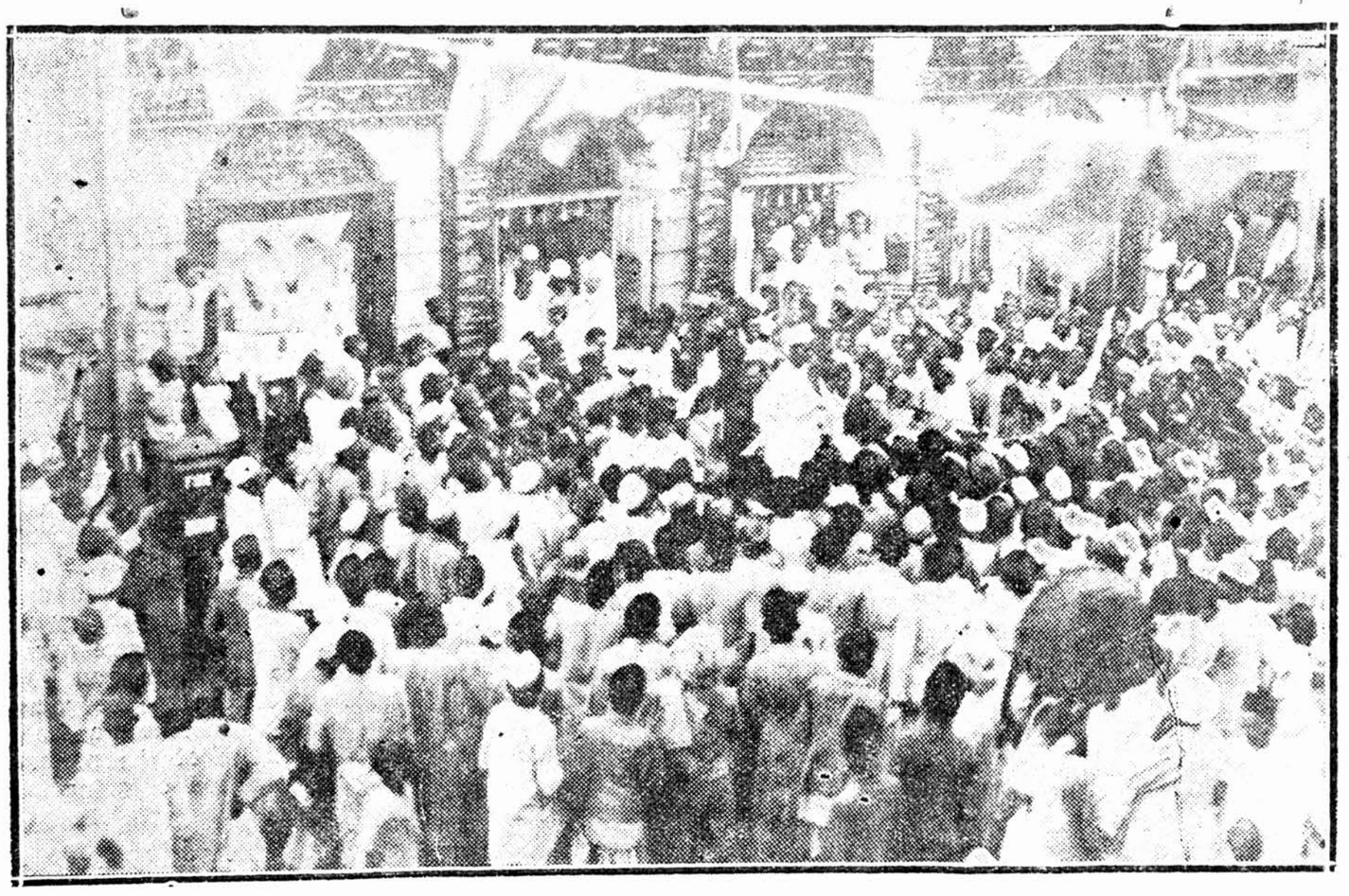
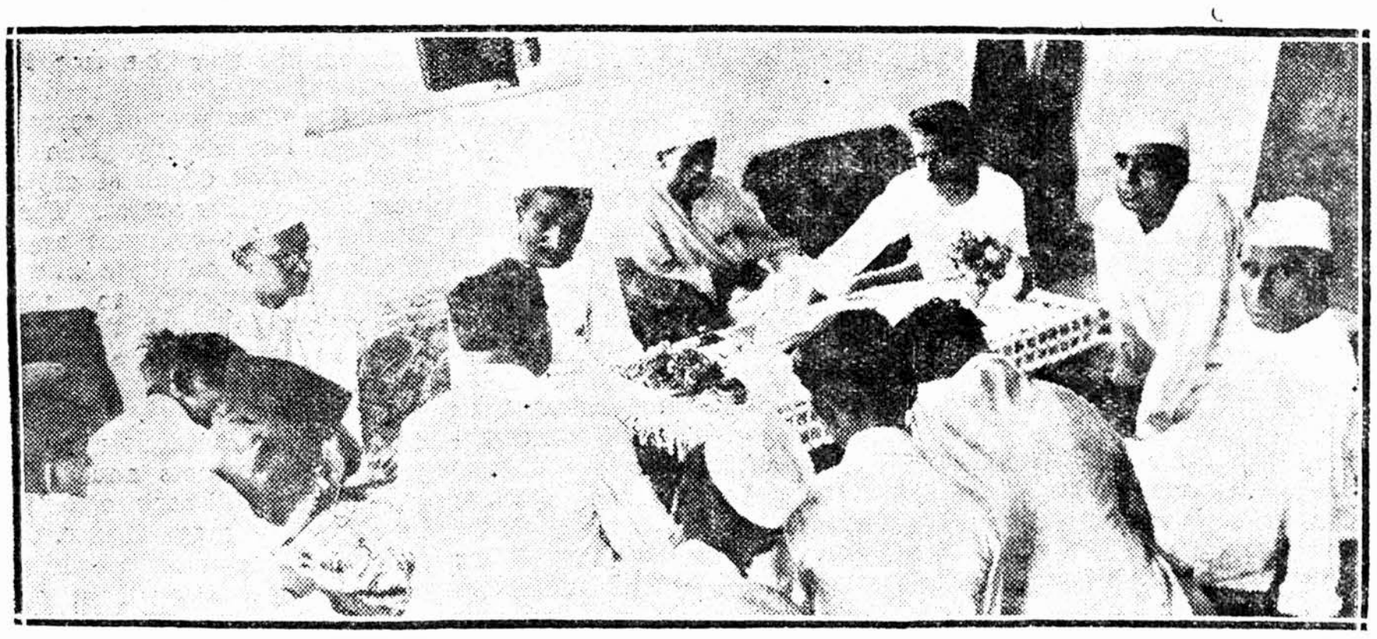
Temporary Brigadier A. L. Ransome, Commander of the Second Rawalpindi Infantry Brigade has been appointed Major-General.



Babu Rajendra Prasad visited the Soorji Ballabhdas Swadeshi Market on Friday evening. Photo shows the large crowd of people who had gathered in front of the market on the occaison.



Press representatives interviewing Babu Rajendra Prasad at the Congress House on Friday.

# BAY MONSOON ACTIVE

## Two 'Quake Shocks Recorded By Bombay Seismograph

POONA, June, 1.

The bay monsoon is active and extending northwards up to Arakan coast. There has been widespread rain in Burma and Assam with a few falls in Bengal and Orissa.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN INCHES.

Port Blair half, Tavoy four, Amherst three, Kyaukpu and Akyab two, Diamond Island one and half, Rangoon, Gwa, Bhamo Myitkyina one each, Cherrapunji three, Dinajpur and Shillong one and half each. Silchar one, Darjeeling threequarters, Cox's Bazar half, and Cuttack quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue widespread in lower Burma and Assam and increase in upper Burma and extend in south Bengal and Orissa.

HEAVY RAIN WARNING.

Moderate to heavy rain is likely along Burma and Chittagong coasts during the next thirty six hours.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity at their origin about 920 miles away and apparently after-shocks of yesterday's great earthquake in South Afghanistan were recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 7-36 and 2-45 I. S. T. on Friday, May 31.—A. P.

# *TWO 'QUAKE SHOCKS*

Earthquake Report.—Two earthquake shocks both of slight intensity at their origin about 920 miles away apparently after shocks of yesterday's great shock in South Afghanistan were recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 7h. 36m. and 22h. 46 mts. (I.S.T.) on Friday 31st May 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED JUNE 1.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.0 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

## *Colaba Observatory, Bombay*

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of June 1.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours + .43 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.2 degreees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.8 2.0 (above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.0 2.11 (above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

# COLABA TRAGEDY VICTIMS SUCCUMB IN HOSPITAL

## Verdict Of Suicide And Wife's Murder Against Husband

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The inquest on Sonu Krishna Sakli and his wife Sakubai, both mill workers, who succumbed to injuries, sustained on Wednesday last when Sonu is stated to have stabbed Sakubai and then attempted suicide, was held by the Bombay Coroner to-day.

Bhagirathibai, daughter-in-law of the deceased in the course of her evidence said that Sonu Krishna was without employment for about one year and was in the habit of drinking, and quarrelling with his wife.

Lieut. A. L. Hudson I.M.D., J.P., Resident Medical Officer of the G. T. Hospital, deposed that the condition of Sakubai was very serious when admitted on the 29th due to hemorrhage in the heart due to the stab wound and she could not be saved even after an operation of the heart. She grew worse after the operation and succumbed on the 30th.

An operation was performed on Sonu Krishna also and he expired yesterday.

The jury held that Sonu Krishna's death was caused by hypostatic pneumonia and peretonitis while under treatment in the hospital for a suicidal stab wound in the abdomen. Sakubai Sonu's death was caused by a homicidal stab wound involving the liver inflicted by the man Sonu Krishna before he stabbed himself.

# SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE & THERE

(By J. C. Maitra)

## Cricket

### DEATH-KNELL TO "BODY-LINE BOWLING."

The English Cricket Season which opened last month has practically drawn, I hope, the final curtain over the terrible controversy which raged for more than two years in connection with what had been termed "Bodyline bowling." Before the season began, the M. C. C. issued the following instructions to umpires:

"If an umpire at the bowler's end thinks this type of bowling takes place, he shall adopt the following procedure:—(A) As soon as he decides that such bowling is becoming persistent, he shall forthwith caution the bowler; (B) If the caution is ineffective, he shall inform the bowler's Captain and the other umpire of what has occurred; (C) Should the above be ineffective, the umpire shall (1) at the first repetition, call it a dead ball and the over shall be regarded as completed; (2) request the bowler's Captain to take off the bowler forthwith; (3) report the occurrence to the Captain of the batting side at the first interval of play; (4) at the end of the day make a report to the M. C. C. and the offending bowler's Club; and (5) the bowler taken off shall hot bowl for the remainder of the innings."

### INDIAN BOWLERS PLEASE NOTE.

When such stringent measures are threatened against an offending bowler, it is hardly to be wondered at that no bowler would care to come under the stigma of "Body-line bowling" again. In India the problem has never been a live issue, since we have no bowlers of the type of Larwood and Voce in this country. Ramji and Mahomed Nissar could do the trick sometimes, if they chose. But that would hardly come under the above ban. Any way, bowlers and umpires in this country would do well to take a special note of the above—quoted instructions.

### THE NEW L.B.W. RULE.

In addition to the above, the umpires as well as batsmen are asked to study very carefully the amended l.b.w rule which reads as follows:—

"The striker is l.b.w if, with any part of his person (except his hands) which is between wicket and wicket, he intercepts a ball which in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's wicket, shall have been pitched in a straight line for the bowler's wicket to the striker's wicket, or shall have been pitched on the off-side of the striker's wicket and would have hit it."

### JUSTICE TO BATSMEN AND BOWLERS.

Taken together, these two rules tend to do justice both to batsmen and bowlers. While the one stopped bowlers from resorting to a type of bowling which amounted to terrorising batsmen and deliberately injuring them, the other prevented the batsman from making use of his pads to neutralise some of the best and most skilful attacks on his batting prowess. To all fair-minded people, "the fast leg-theory," as it was called by the supporters of "Body-line bowling," was as revolting as the pad-play of the batsmen was disgusting. It is an undeniable fact that the latter gave rise to the former.

### BURY THE LEG-THEORY CONTROVERSY.

I have heard and read a good deal about the dangerous attacks and the consequent injuries which the batsmen faced and suffered in the old days. But those who trot those instances forth in defence of the fast leg-theory seem to forget that they were nor due so much to persistent and deliberate attacks on the body, as in the present instance, as to the rough condition of the pitch. I have no intention of going back to the past history of Body-line bowling which is too recent to be forgotten by anybody. Suffice it to say that the sooner this episode is forgotten the better it would be for the game.

### CRICKET BRIGHTENS UP.

As for the new l.b.w rule, it has unquestionably brightened up Cricket. The present season in England has already given promise of quick dismissal of batsmen and quicker scores. The off-breaks and in—swingers are now playing havoc on those who have been accustomed to playing "tame" football with their pads for hours together and thereby break the hearts of the bowlers and spectators alike. But the day is not far distant when the glorious cover-shots and general off-side play will back to the arena in all their magnificence. The fears and apprehensions which the present-day batsmen have entertained, are giving way to confidence and greater skill in play. The South Africans who are now touring England, have already proved that they can take wickets as easily as score runs, the change in the rules making no difference to them. And the county matches instead of dragging on for three days inconclusively are bringing off decisions even in two days. There are people in England who are even at this early stage advocating two-days time limit for county matches.

### A CENTURY IN 63 MINUTES!

An example of Jessopian hitting and quick scoring has just been provided by a youth absolutely unknown in big Cricket. Harold Gimblett, the 18-year old son of a Somerset farmer, who was played by his county for his medium-pace bowling, flashed up a whirlwind century in his first appearance, in 63 minutes. It is reported that things looked really bad for his side when he arrived on the scene. Six Somerset men had been out for 107 runs. Gimblett raced to fifty in 28 minutes, got his century in 63 minutes and reached 123 in 80 minutes. His score included seventeen 4's and three 6's. There was nothing hit-or-miss about his display. It was fluent batsmanship—drives, cuts and leg hits came with style and certainty. It is too early to know whether Gimblett can maintain this lightning like Cricket. Yet there is an authentic stamp about him; he played the Essex attack as if he had been facing county bowling all his life and he liked it.

## Prospect Of Brighter Cricket

## LOWEST SCORE OF CRICKET SEASON

### Larwood And Voce Skittle Out Hampshire Team For 37 In Second Innings

LONDON May 31.

In the county cricket to-day Hants scored the season's lowest total. They were all out in 55 minutes for 37 runs. Larwood was appreciably faster although he abbreviated his run. Larwood returned an analysis of 74 overs, one maiden, 18 run and 4 wickets and Voce's analysis was 7 overs, 3 maidens, 17 runs, 3 wickets.

Squires was most aggressive in the match against Gloucester, and placed admirably. He stayed for 180 minutes at the wickets and had ten fours among his chief hits. Barling hit boundary seven times. Squires and Barling together added 153 runs in 85 minutes for the fourth wicket.

Booth was bowling fast medium and keeping excellent length. He returned an analysis of 16 overs, 4 maidens, 28 runs and 5 wickets.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Sussex vs. Lancashire: Lancashire won by 64 runs; Lancashire 122 and 225 (Farrimond 55 not out). Sussex 216 and 67 (Booth 5 for 28)..

Nottinghamshire vs. Hampshire: Notts won by an innings and 241 runs. Notts 499 for 9, declared. Hants 221 and 37 (Larwood 4 for 18, Voce 3 for 17).

Glamorgan vs. Kent: Kent won by 283 runs. Kent 339 and 280 for 4 declared. Glamorgan 207 and 129. (Freeman 5 for 49. Lewis 4 for 27).

Warwickshire vs. Northamptonshire: Wawick won by 9 wickets. Northants 186 and 129. Warwick 199 and 117 for 1, (Kilner 64, Santall 52, both not out).

Derbyshire vs. South Africans: South Africans won by 209 runs. South Africans 443 and 200 for 4, declared (Siedle 98). Derby 236 and 198 (Tomlinson 4 for 63).

Surrey vs. Gloucestershire: Surrey won on the first innings. Surrey3 44 and 2y5 for 4, declared (Squires 106, Barling 70 not out). Gloucester 265 and 192 for 7.

There was not play between the Oxford University and Leicestershire. The match was therefore drawn.—Reuter's Special.

## AMERICAN BOXER IN MADRAS

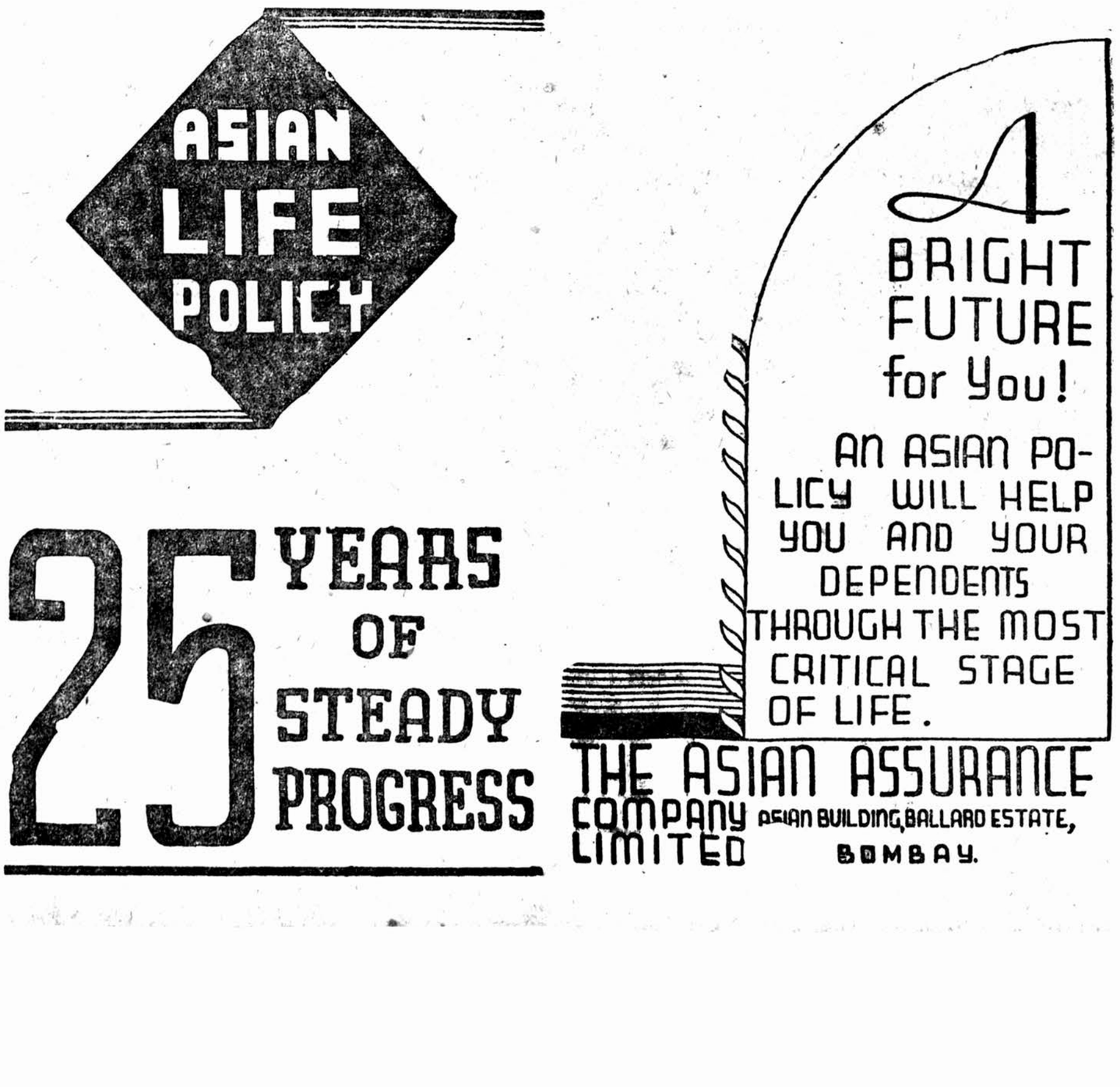
### Rivers To Fight Gunboat Jack For Welter Weight Title Of India

MADRAS, May 31

A. L. Rivers the American pugilist, who arrived in Madras today from Singapore meets Gunboat Jack to-morrow night at Island grounds for the Welter-weight title of India in a ten round contest.

Jack arrived from Nagpur this evening and both the boxers look fit and well.

A. L. Rivers told a press representative that he had never felt so fit in his life and that he hopes to take the welter-weight championship belt to Malaya. It will be remembered that Rivers is the champion of Malaya.—A. P.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25 YEARS OF STEADY PROGRESS
A BRIGHT FUTURE for You!
AN ASIAN POLICY WILL HELP YOU AND YOUR DEPENDENTS THROUGH THE MOST CRITICAL STAGE OF LIFE.
THE ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
ASIAN BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, June 1

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 105
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/5
4 per cent 1943 106/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
3 per cent 1941 101
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 per cent 1935 100/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/7
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at 94/4 declined to 94/3 to close firm as above.

# MONEY MARKET

## Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 1

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 3/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June-July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 3/4
Banks selling T T 269 3/4
Banks buying T T 266

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 561
Banks buying D D 571

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 163 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 115 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.93 3/8 31st ultimo
Shanghai/London 1/8 9/16 1st instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 1st instant
Java/London 7.32 1st instant
London/Paris 75.18 31st ultimo
London/Belgium 28.88 31st ultimo
London/Switzerland 15.35 1/2 31st ultimo
London/Italy 60.31 31st ultimo
London/Berlin 12.20 1/2 31st ultimo
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 31st ultimo
London/New York 4.94 7/8 31st ultimo
London/Amsterdam 7.35 31st ultimo
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, dull
Gold £7-2-0 30th ultimo £7-2-0 31st ultimo
Silver London Ready 33 1/16 30th ultimo 33 9/16 31st ultimo
Silver London Forward 33 5/16 30th ultimo 33 13/16 31st ultimo
Silver New York Ready closed 30th ultimo 74 3/4 31st ultimo
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 30th ultimo 9/16 per cent 31st ultimo
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 30th ultimo 5/8 per cent 31st ultimo
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 2 per cent
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

# NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 31

Spot silver prices were raised to-day 1 3/8 cents to 74 1/2 cents

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, May 31

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10 3/8

# Share Bazar Sustained On Professional Support

## Bundi Shares In Active Demand

## Steel And Textile Shares Quiet

BOMBAY, June 1.

**Professional operators who are overloaded with heavy purchases are trying their best to support the market despite uncertain and bearish foreign political news. There was active buying in Bundi shares which attracted the general attention of the market and other speculative scrips registered some improvement, but later on there was scattered liquidation.**

**The market is now very uncertain pending further developments in France and the United States of America. It is generally believed that raising of discount rate would not be effective and France will ultimately be driven off the gold standard.**

**This is likely to have some effect on Indian Steel Industry and we think it safe to have no interest in steel shares at present, pending further developments.**

**It is too early to form any definite opinion regarding the future outlook, but the economic situation in the United States of America is becoming discouraging as a result of the recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding the National Industrial Recovery Act. It is now feared that the Agricultural Adjustment Act is also likely to be declared unconstitutional and if the present control is removed, there would be a staggering decline in cotton, wheat and other commodity prices.**

**This is bound to have an unfavourable effect on all commodities, and we think it safe to be out of the market for some time.**

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, June 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 302 8 |
| 500 | Bom. Cotton | 40 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Dyeing | 850 0 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 108 12 |
| 100 | Century | 271 4 |
| 100 | Central India | 311 4 |
| 100 | Colaba | 140 0 |
| 100 | Coorla | 107 8 |
| 100 | Crescent | 7 4 |
| 250 | Currim | 5 0 |
| 250 | David | 60 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 380 0 |
| 1 | E D Sassoon | 0 3 3 |
| 100 | Finlay | 112 8 |
| 100 | Gogak | 194 6 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1,725 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 77 8 |
| 50 | Kastoorchand | 0 8 |
| 100 | Khatau | 78 12 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 206 10 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 685 0 |
| 100 | Madhavji | 5 0 |
| 250 | Madras United | 45 0 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 870 0 |
| 250 | Model | 49 6 |
| 50 | Mysore | 108 12 |
| 200 | New Great | 145 10 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 55 0 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 317 8 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 38 0 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 2,300 0 |
| 50 | Simplex | 77 8 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 197 8 |
| 100 | Swan | 80 0 |
| 25 | Tata | 11 0 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1415 0 |
| 1000 | Western | 900 0 |

BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50-100 | Baroda | 100 0 |
| 25-50 | Central | 37 10 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1565 0 |
| 125-500 | Im. Con. | 400 0 |
| 50-100 | India | 120 0 |
| 5 | Union | 5 10 |

CEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bundi | 39 10XR |
| 70 | Gwalior | 121 4 |
| 160 | Indian | 448 12 |
| 40 | Katni Dfd. | 1415 0 |
| 100 | Katni | 420 0 |
| 75 | Okha | 236 4 |
| 10 | Punjab | 28 10 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 522 8 |
| 70 | United | 101 0 |

INSURANCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 12 12 |
| 15-75 | New India | 43 8 |
| 200 | Orientl | 4460 0 |
| 10-100 | Vulcan | 7 12 |

ELECTRIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad Old | 155 0 |
| 1000 | Andhra Valley | 1735 0 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 10 12 |
| 50 | Bombay Tram | 157 8 |
| 100 | Bombay Suburban | 177 8 |
| 10 | Broach | 11 2 |
| 100 | Karachi | 230 0 |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 1

Century 270 272 271 270 271/4
Bombay Dyeing 850 851 847 850
Kohinoor 206 207 208 205 206/10
Central India 308 313 312 311/4
New Great 146 148 145 145/10
Simplex 77
Swadeshi 196 198 197/8
Bundi x. r 38 38/12 38/10 39/4 39/2 39/6 39/12
I Cement 443 449 446 450 448/12
Punjab 27/10 28 27/4 28/4 28/10
Shahabad 521 525 518 521 522/8
Andhra 1732 1735 1728 1738 1732 1740 1731 1735 1732
Tata Hydro 180/10 180/5
Tata Power 1627 1632 1627 1630 1625 1627 1623 1627/8
T Steel Defd 715 712 718 717 720 712 715 711 715
T Steel Ord 145/12 146/12 146 145/4 145/12 145/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 173 172/8
Bellapur 315 312 317 316 313/12
B Steam 305 300 306 305
B Burma 327 326 335 333/12

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Poona | 217 8 |
| 100 | Surat | 195 0 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 180 5 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 1627 8 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahm Prantij | 855 0 |
| 100 | Amr. Patty | 116 4 |
| 100 | C Province | 89 0 |
| 100 | Dhond Baramati | 93 8 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 72 8 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 95 8 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 92 0 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunge | 93 0 |
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 765 0 |

MININGS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Shivrapur | 29 8 |
| 30 | Tata Steel Def. | 715 0 |
| 75 | Tata Steel Ord. | 145 8 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alcock | 166 4 |
| 50 | Belapur Sugar | 313 12 |
| 250 | Bombay Steam | 305 0 |
| 125 | Bombay Burma | 333 12 |
| 50 | Bombay Burma Contry | 110 0 |
| 8sh | Br. B Petrol | 3-8-6 |
| 50 | Bombay Telephone | 113 8 |
| 100 | Indian Bleaching | 122 8 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Defd. | 508 12 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Ordy | 495 0 |
| 1000 | Port Canning | 595 8 |
| 15 | Scindia | 11 7 |
| 30 | Tata Construction | 79 4 |
| 25 | Tata Oil | 19 0 |

PREFERENCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 1350 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Bombay Steam | 281 4 |
| 7 | p.c Bombay Trams | 81 12 |
| 5 | p.c. Central India | 510 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 1st | 135 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 2nd | 146 4 |
| 7 | 1/2 p.c Punjab Cement | 15 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 137 8 |
| 7 | 1/2 p.c. Tata Power | 1377 8 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 176 4 |
| 7 | 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 172 8 |
| 5 | p.c Tata Mill | 14 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Vishnu | 635 0 |

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 1

Following a sudden decline of 63 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 223/8 for Broach J/A and at Rs. 205/8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was absence of any selling and prices improved on short covering and scattered buying. The undertone of the market was good but there is less desire to operate pending further developments in America.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 27 points and closed at a decline of 25 points. In the local market there was some liquidation which weakened prices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach | J/A | 226 | 4 0 |
| Broach | A/M | 207 | 8 0 |
| Oomra | July | 202 | 8 0 |
| Oomra | D/J | 184 | 12 0 |
| Bengal | July | 137 | 4 0 |
| Bengal | D/J | 132 | 8 0 |
| Bengal | D/J | 130 | 0 0 |

# GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 1

Following steady London and American advices, the local silver market ruled steady to-day. There was some liquidation which depressed Jeth delivery to Rs. 80 but later on prices advanced to Rs 80/10 on active buying and covering. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-8 9/16

London market to-day was 3/16d. higher and in the local market quotations were as under:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready silver | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Jeth delivery | 80 | 6 | 0 |
| Ashad delivery | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| Ready gold | 35 | 6 | 3 |
| Jeth delivery | 35 | 7 | 3 |
| Ashad delivery | 35 | 8 | 6 |

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, June 1

A single consignment of gold worth Rs. 30,70,800 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, June 1.

The consignment, which was of bar gold, was carried by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Naldera', which sailed on Saturday. The bullion was consigned to London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went of the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,29,37,03,672.

# COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 30th May 9,588 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,202,621 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,056,711 bales
Increase, 145,910 bales

# INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 31

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 86 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 105
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 87 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 3/4

# MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, May 31

July 75.30 plus 1.20
September 75.55 plus 80
December 76.30

# Vithalbhai's Gift To Nation

## GANDHIJI'S STATEMENT AT OPENING OF MEMORIAL

### SUM OF Rs. 40,000 WITH ACCUMULATING INTEREST

AHMEDABAD, May 31.

Opening a girls' high school as a memorial to the late Mf. V. J. Patel to-day at Nadiad near Ahmedabad, Gandhiji said that though he had differences with the deceased patriot there was similarity between them in that they were both lovers of the country. The deceased had given the speaker a sum of Rs. 40,000 which was still lying with the speaker and interest on which was accruing.

About the remark made by a lady in Ras village that Gandhiji who was moving in a motor car was not Mahatma, he said that the remark was true. Ras was a sacred place to the speaker where he ought to have gone on foot but thinking that Government would misunderstand him if he decided to tour on foot, it was decided that he should proceed by motor.

POONA PACT ECHO

After evening prayers at the Harijan Ashram, the former Satyagrah Ashram, Gandhiji, replying to a question put by the Harijan leader Kikabhai, said that the Poona Pact could be enforced only after it became law and it could be revised if all signatories met. Replying to another question put by a Harijan girl as to why Gandhiji did not put up at the Harijan Ashram, he said that he would do so if they should strive for it.

Before leaving to-night for Wardha Gandhiji discussed with the representatives of the Mill-owners Association and Labour Association the points arising out of the Delhi agreement—A.P.

## "ALL FOR BENEFIT OF THE COUNTRY"

### Maulana Shaukat Ali's Flying Mission To Rajen Babu

**Maulana Shaukat Ali, visited the Congress House on Saturday morning and held brief consultations with Babu Rajendra Prasad for about 20 minutes.**

**Interviewed after the interview, the Maulana said that his talk with Rajen Babu "was all for the benefit of the country."**

**As he boarded his car, he added, "I hope to be a co-worker with my old friend Rajendra Babu," and then drove off leaving the pressmen to guess what he meant.**

**It is believed that the talk was in connection with communal unity.**

**LUCKY NUMBERS**

**for the month of**

**MAY**

**will be published in the issue of**

***SUNDAY 9th JUNE***

## DEAD BODIES FOUND ON ROAD

### Heat Wave Takes Heavy Toll In Nagpur

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 31.

Nagpur at present claims to be the hottest city in India and the heat stroke is taking a heavy death toll.

On Wednesday the maximum temperature in shade rose to 120 degrees and throughout the day hot winds carrying dust were blowing over the city.

Deaths from heatstroke are reported from neighbouring villages and also from the city of Nagpur where Mr. Pillai, Superintendent of Telankheri Garden succumbed to sun stroke. It is said that dead bodies of stray passersby were found lying on the Bhandara Road side by people travelling in buses.

## *DARBHANGA MAHILA VIDYALAYA*

### *Mrs. Zutshi Appointed Headmistress*

DARBHANGA, May 31.

Srimati Manmohini Zutshi M.A. of Allahabad has taken charge of the post of Head Mistress of the Bihar Mahila Vidyalaya, at Darbhanga. Srimati Bharadwaj of Mysore is already in charge of the children section. A Gujarati lady will be shortly joining the staff as a music teacher. A trained nurse has been recently appointed to look after small children. The total strength of the staff is now eleven.

This Mahila Vidyapith was established to give impetus to the anti-purdah movement in Bihar.—United Press.

## *HUNT FOR "RED" POSTERS IN DELHI*

NEW DELHI, May 31.

The Special Staff of the C.I.D. and the local police searched about half a dozen houses in Delhi last afternoon under section 5 of the Press Act, in connection, it is stated, with the "Red" posters distributed on the eve of the Jubilee.

The houses of Harish Chandra and Nand Kishore, who were recently arrested, were also raided. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.—United Press.

## *Unauthorised Wireless Operations Prohibited In Hyderabad*

HYDERABAR (DN) May 31

The information Bureau announces that the operation of wireless telegraphy, wireless telephone, or broadcasting in the Dominions without His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government's permission is prohibited, and that any person indulging in them as a pastime, or as an experiment, or in any other manner must desist from doing so in future.—United Press

## *HEATWAVE PASSES OVER SIMLA*

SIMLA, May 31.

An unusual heat wave is passing over Simla.

It is rather strange that when people in the plains sweltering under gruelling heat are thinking of running to the hills, Simla should have experiences none too enviable.—United Press.

## *NIZAM TO CELEBRATE SILVER JUBILEE*

HYDERABAR (DN) May 31

Elaborate preparations are being made by the people of the State to celebrate in a befitting manner the ensuing Silver Jubilee of His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

The jagirdars are expected to announce remissions in land revenue collections. His Exalted Highness the Nizam is known for his liking for tennis, and Mr. S. M Hadi, the energetic Secretary of the Hyderabad Athletic Association proposes to organise an All-India Tennis Tournament on the occasion, inviting all the best players in the country.

The Jubilee Hall, under construction in the public gardens Hyderabad City costing Rs. 3 lakhs, is expected to be ready in August.—United Press.

## *National Flag For Nagpur District Council Hall*

NAGPUR, June 1.

By seven votes to four the Nagpur District Council decided at to-day's meeting to hoist the national flag over the Council Hall. One member opposing, declared that the present inactivity of the Congress created no desire for flag-hoisting ceremonies.

It is understood that the flag will be hoisted by the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, when he visits Nagpur on June 12.

The Council has also decided to present a civic address to Babu Rajendra Prasad on the evening of the 13th.—A.P.

Shri Narayan Dispensary, Satara, was opened on 7th May last, in the presence of a large gathering.

## *Support For Milch Cattle Protection Bill*

(From A Correspondent.)

MIRZAPUR, June 1.

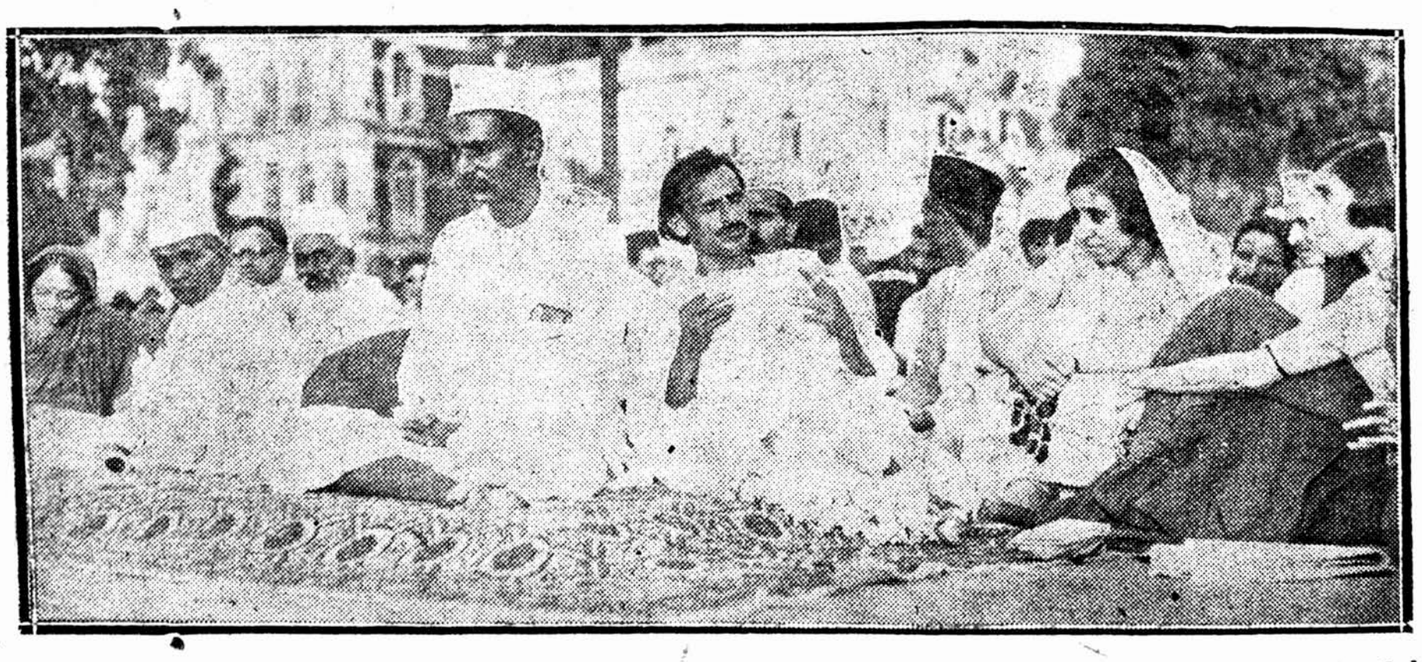
Yesterday a public meeting was held, Mr. Muhammd Yusuf Imam presiding when a resolution was passed supporting the Indian milch cattle protection Bill introduced in the Council of State.

The resolution further requests members to vote and support the Bill wholeheartedly.

The president made an eloquent speech on Goraksha.

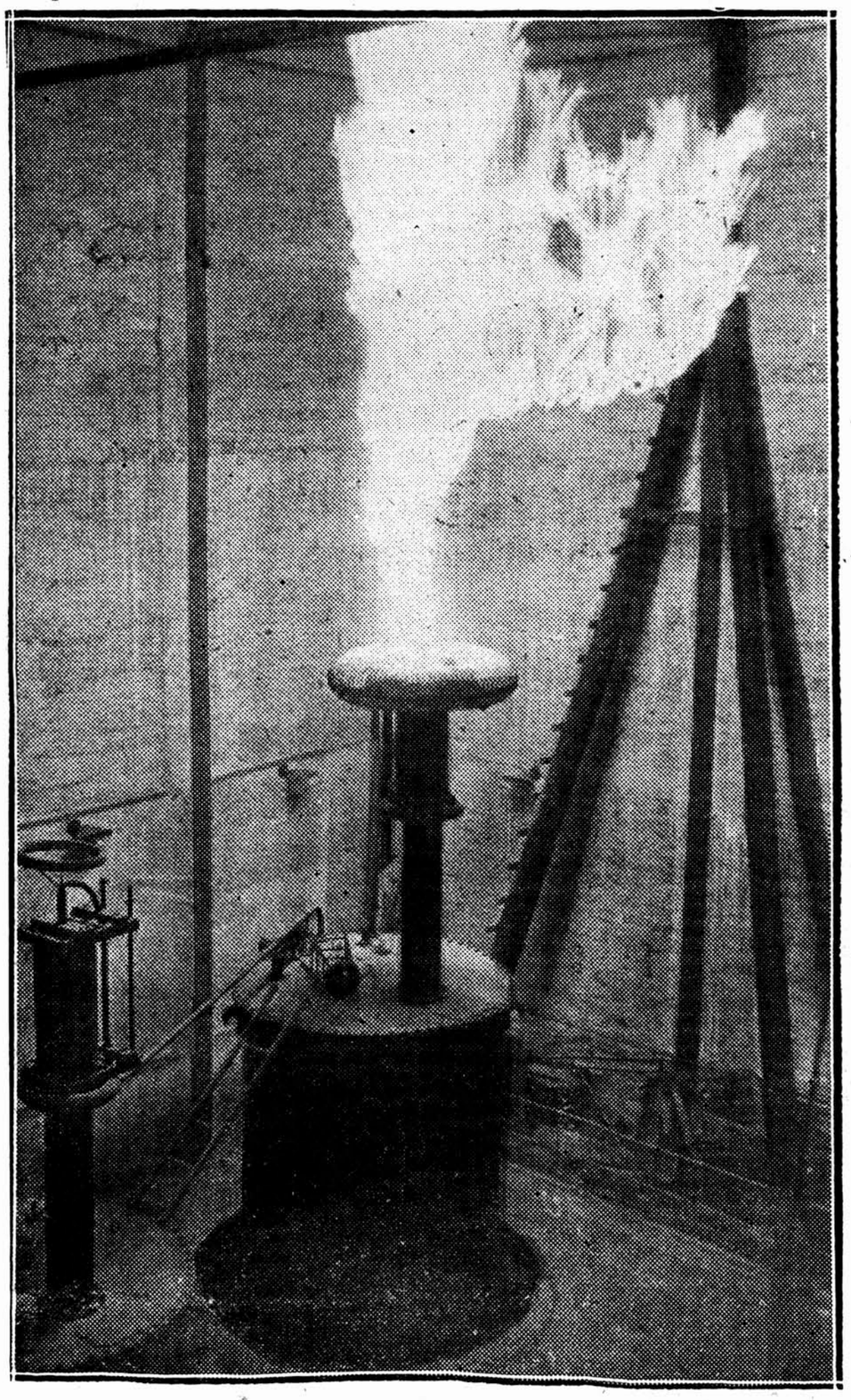
The resolution was forwarded to the Viceroy telegraphically.

The Secretary of the Board of High School Education, Central Provinces in a press communique states that owing to the fire which broke out in the Nagpur Secretariat Building on the 24th May, 1935 all the records have been burnt and it is not, therefore, possible to supply marks obtained by the candidates at the High School Certificate examination of 1935.

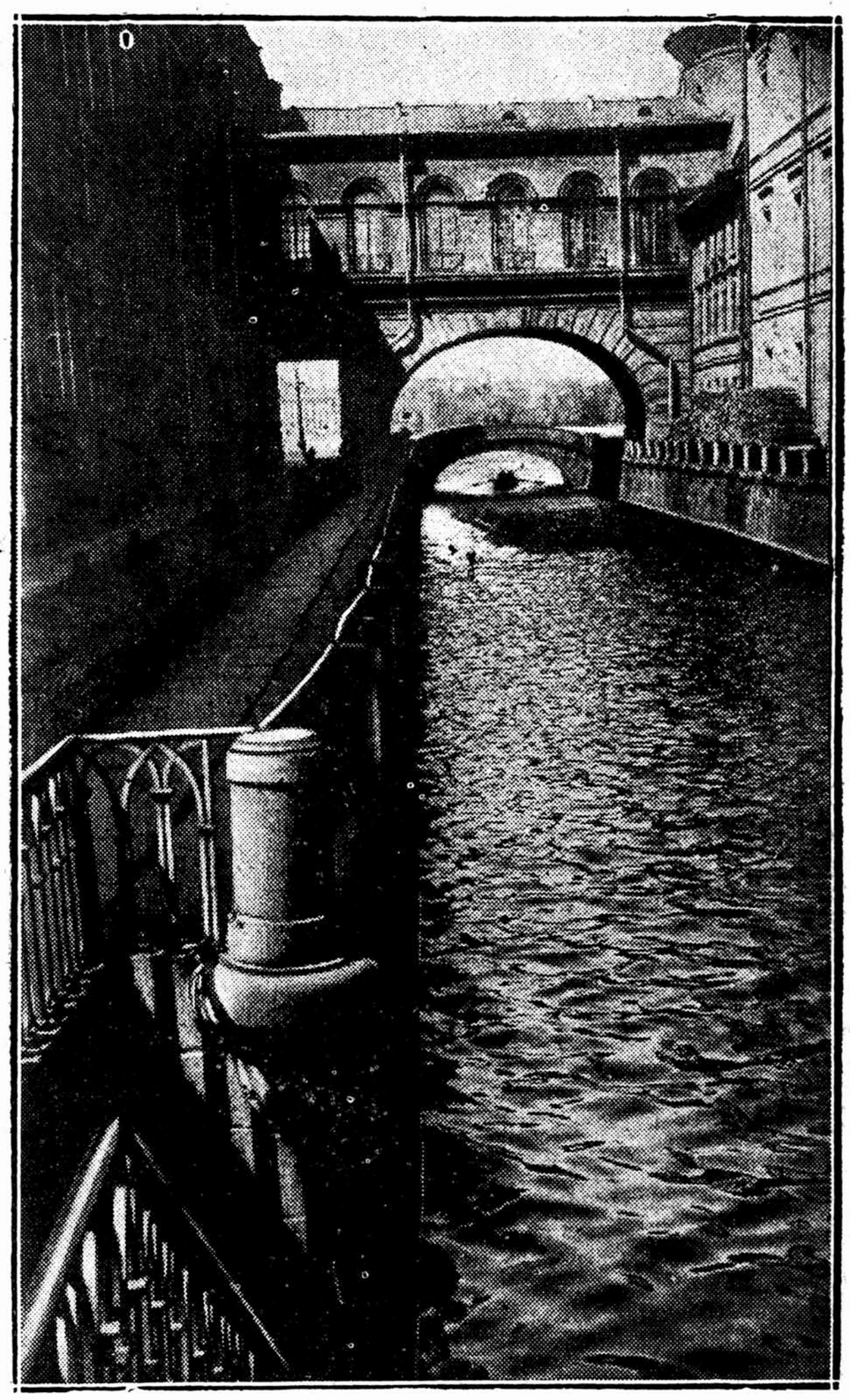


**Babu Rajendra Prasad seated with Prof. Kirpalani and other promi nent Congress workers on the dais of the Azad maidan meeting.**

# A Man—Made Thunderbolt

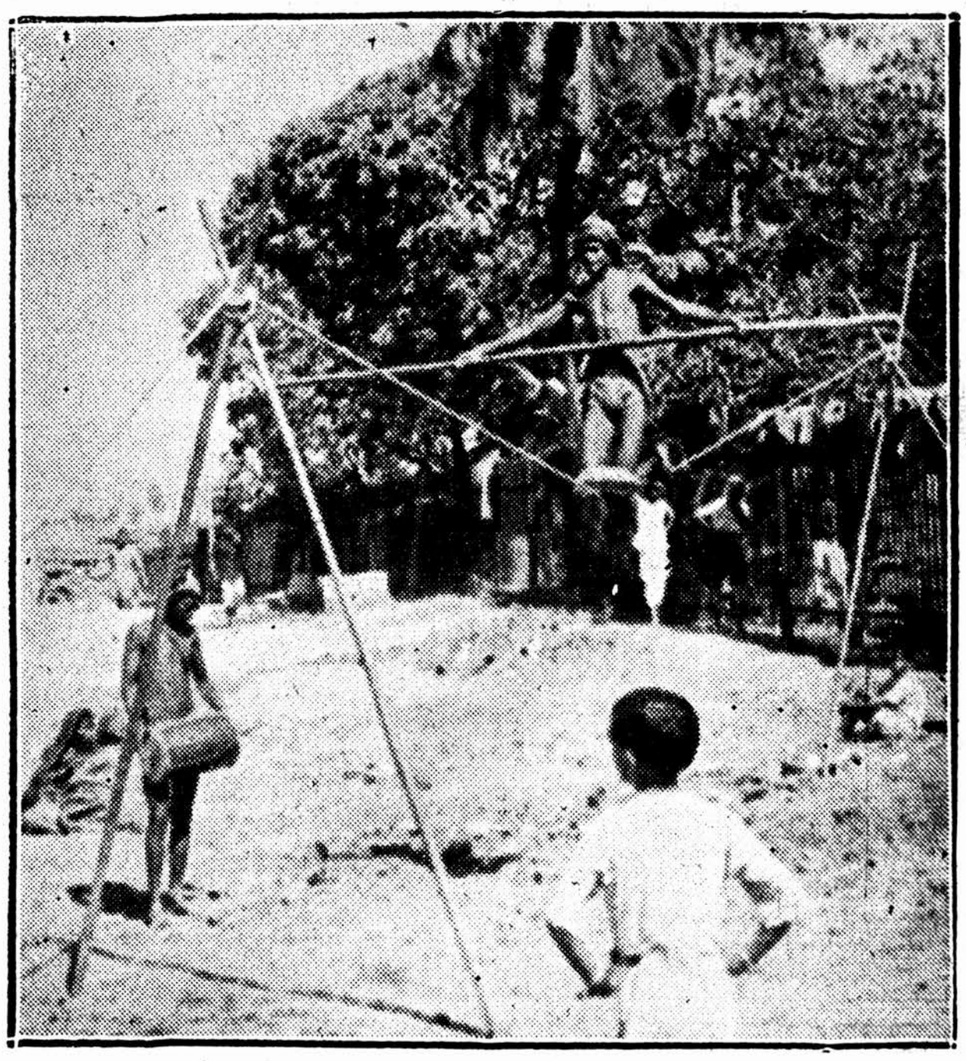


A man-made thunderbolt, 1,000,000 volts strong, described an arc 40 feet in length from the transformer to the ceiling, at the inauguration of the new laboratory of the California Institute of Technology at Los Angeles.



The Winter Canal, between the Winter Palace of the former Tsars, and the Hermitage Theatre, Leningrad.

H. H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, daughter of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of York, and grand-daughter of Their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary. Princess Elizabeth celebrated her ninth birthday anniversary on Easter Sunday, April 21.



The almost nude rope-walker with his repertory of dexterous balancing feats is a familiar figure at the street-corners of villages as well as crowded cities of India.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065.

Sunday, June 2, 1935

# LUCKY NUMBER

No. 321206

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## ENERVIN

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